CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918-19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X NO. 65 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1922. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
March		
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,982
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,872
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	KALYAN	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA*	16,825

†NARKUNDA, †MANTUA, †NALDERA } † Through steamers from Australia.

*KALYAN * Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
23rd Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
6th April	NEVASA †	9,071
18th May	LASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	LANELA	8,303

† Proceeds to London.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	
1922		
24th March	NALDERA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
5th May	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
9th March	BARPETA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
26th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
13th ,,	VARALA	
19th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departuer
Tokushima
Maru J. Yechigaveu 5968 7th Mar. 22nd Mar.
Tsusuga Maru Y. Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar. 26
Morroka B Takiguchi 469 31st Mar. 15th Apr.
Awa Maru N. Narui 6028 6th Apr. 21st Apr.

For frieght and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL
Off. Secretary and Treasurer

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

CAPITAL:
AUTHORISED ..... Rs. 6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID UP ..... Rs. 39,96,655

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
MANGALDAS G. PAREKH, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad) Chairman.
PURSHOTAMDAS THAKORDAS, Esq., C.I.E., M.B.E., Merchant (Bombay).
H M. MEHTA Esq., Mill Owner, (Bombay).
CHAMANLAL G. PAREKH, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).
SHOORJI VALLABHDAS Esq., Merchant, (Bombay).
JESINGBHAI UJAMSHIBHAI, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).
S. F. MULLA, Esq., Solicitor, (Bombay),
MANUBHAI RANGILDAS, Esq. Mill Owner, (Bombay).
JIVANLAL GIRDHARLAL PARI, Esq., Mill Owner, (Ahmedabad).

HEAD OFFICE—Ahmedabad.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Station Branch and Manek Chowk Branch, AHMEDABAD.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
50/52 Church Gate Street, Fort.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000, 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interested allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDIT are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to:—

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

INSURANCE.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD.

(Established 1906.)

FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

MARINE.

Liberal and quick payments of claims.

LIFE.

Complete protection in Emergency.

Please apply to:—

R. AGASKAR & CO.,
Chief Agents.
26, Dadoo Building.
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5188.

Telegrahic Address:—SUJJANGUD

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.

ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.

Speedy settlement of claims.

WANTED AGENTS.

For particulars apply to:—

THE SECRETARIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers

INSURANCE.

FOR
FIRE
MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,

A. V. KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO BROWN General Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 36 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire:—

10 bales Oomra Fine Cotton.

Anjangaum to Colaba Invoice No. 21 R. R. No. 9333/26.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 BALES MURTIJAPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

58 bales Murtijapur Cotton R. R. E. 4623/46.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Roserie, bangles, toys, glassware, cards, M. starch, socks, glass needles, piecegoods, sample ties, paints, empty bottles, tubes, beans, cowries, cotton seed, cocoanuts, almonds, sugar samples, castor seed, hoops, skins, carpets, corset, ash plates, personal effects, iron tanks, leather goods, anchor, whisky, cinema films, matches, machinery, galv. sheets.

47 cases glass bangles.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES PERSIAN CARPETS AND 106 BALES WOOL DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER, LANDED EX. S. S. "WARORA" (UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, The B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned goods on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Salewarehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 17th March, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 821.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well known makers, Billiard table with cues, lady's writing table, glass panel almyrahs, brass and iron beds, chesterfield chairs, sofa, dining table, armchairs, dressing tables, wardrobe, teapoys, meatsafes, crockery, rich dinner and tea services, gas stove, cooking utensils, etc.

On behalf of Mr. R. H. Parker, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 18th day of March 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Wallace Street, Tata Bank premises on the third floor, the valuable undermentioned furnitures:—

Billiard table with cues, dining cable, armchairs, dumb waiter, side-boards, chesterfield chairs, sofa, lady's writing table, revolving book-stand, low chair, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, dirty linen baskets, brass and iron beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, Singapore cushion cane chairs, Singapore cane chairs, cooking utensils, rich dinner and tea services, crockery, ice-pale, glasswares, electric iron, tea pot, gas stove, etc., etc.

The property of R. H. Parker, Esq.

The furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Haberdashery, Cotton Nets, Cycle Parts, Writing Pads, Penholder, Boot Polish, Brass Eyelets, Boot Studs and Shoe Ornaments, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 case Haberdashery.
1 case Embroidery.
1 case Cotton Nets.
1 case Cycle Parts.
2 cases Writing Pads.
1 case Penholder.
2 cases Garters, Arm Bands and Paris Garters.
1 case Brassware.

On account and risk of Messrs. Ranchod Zina and Co.:—

18 cases Boot polish black and brown.
1 cask Propert boot polish black and brown.
8 cases Heal Balls.
1 case Brass Eyelets.
1 case Boot studs.
1 case Shoe ornaments.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER CYLINDERS AND LARGE PULLEY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Parel, Morarji Goculdas Mill compound, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account of the Insurance office concerned:—

Two copper cylinders both weighing about 28 cwts. slightly damaged suitable for sizing machine, also one cast iron large pulley.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COLD DRINK SHOP TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4130 of 1921 (Fatmabai vs. Hazrabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 17th March, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Bhindi Bazar Corner of Emamwada, the cold drink shop together with its goodwill and stock-in-trade consisting of

81 doz. Soda bottles, 2 ice chest, one lot scales, benches.
1 small bullock car with 2 bullocks, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th March 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

By order of Unchaji Dhanaji and on account and risk of Madhovrao Bapooji Kothari of Thakordwar.

One Overland motor car No. 5329.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR TROLLIES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Madanpura Moreland Road Cotton Factory, by order of Mr. Sarafally Allibhoy and on account and risk of Jamsedji R. Driver, the following:—

2 motor lorries, one of "Dixie" and the other of "Adler" make.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET.

Suit No. 2825 of 1920.

N. H. MOOS, Esq. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Hai AYASHABAI and others ... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order made in the same suit on the 9th day of February, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 30th March, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel or Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 177 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2603, New No. 9620, Old Survey No. 1025 and New Survey No. 4392, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7024 and Street Nos. 149 and 155, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Ebrahim Ghaswalla and on the South by the property formerly belonging to Mahomed Yacoob bin Shaik Adam and now to the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April 1922 to 31st March 1923 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass at Mount Road, cutting grass from the Municipal ground on the North-East and South-East slopes of Bellasis Bridge, cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G. I. P. Rly. and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the Water Course situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, catching fish in the Dharavi Slucies.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 17th March, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE of Cottage Piano household furniture, dining table, sideboard, crockery, glassware, electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 19th instant at Ramchandra Mansions, Babul Nath Road, near Chowpatty Bandstand, Chowpatty, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining rom chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room Cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs sweet toned cottage piano, jardiniers, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver showcases, drawing room suite ornaments and pictures, hat-stand, teapoys, folding screen, ice box, season wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of G. W. Rickets Esq., Deputy Chief Auditor Military Pay officer and other.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th January, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and H. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES EAR-RINGS, 3 CASES SHIRT LINKS AND 2 CASES SUIT CASES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort.

2 cases ear-rings.
3 cases shirt links.
2 cases suit cases.

AUCTION SALE OF 37 BALES SHEETINGS OF THE TEXTILE MILLS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Multani Pritamdas Thakordas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Chunalmal Mahasing of Barbhai Mohalla.

13 Bales Sheeting of the Textile Mills No. 1000, 48 yds. 24 inches 10 lbs.
14 Bales Sheting of the Textile Mills No. 1100, 48 yds. 26 inches 11 lbs.
10 Bales Sheeting of the Textile Mills No. 1200, 48 yds. 26 inches 12 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th March, 1922.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY

SIR D. J. TATA, KT. CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID UP	,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AHMEDABAD, Bekubhai Ambalal & Co.
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R D. Tata and Co., Ltd and The London-Rangoon Trading Co, Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwio Collins (Agencies) Ld Commercial Unión Assurance Co Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
PENANG, Behr ond Co., and Duregs and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co,, (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:
1/1, Clive St., Calcutta.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, BOMBAY

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND .... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270.

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan.
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabalia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Telving Tinggi (Delhi)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiiatjap
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Captial, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experianced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A PARTNER, well experienced in Stock and Exchange business. P. O. Box 432, Bombay.
A R3123

EUROPEAN FIRM of Solicitors require two expert LADY SHORTHAND WRITERS and TYPISTS. Apply Box No. 7845, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12442

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST by The Imperial Tobacco Co., of India, Ltd. Shivlal Motilal Building, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay. Apply with testimonials.
A R3146

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR by the Poona City Municipality on a salary of Rs. 60—5—100 per month, plus Rs. 10 as cycle allowance. Only those who have passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination, should apply to the Health Officer, Poona City Municipality, before the 26th instant, with copies of testimonials, etc. (Sd.) KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA. Health Officer, P. C. M.
A 12453

THE DWARKADAS LALLUBHOY DHARMARTH SUTIKA GRIHA.—Wanted for the above charitable Hospital, three HONORARY ASSISTANT GYNECOLOGISTS. Also wanted a senior and a junior HONORARY SURGEON, preferably lady graduates, also day and night nurses. Apply with testimonials to:—Dr. D. D. SATHAYE, Superintendent National Medical College, Byculla, and to Chandrasen Dwarkadas and Nitisen Dwarkadas Trusties Dwarkadas Lallubhoy Charities.
A R3140

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Young and energetic first-class LL.B. seeks a suitable POST, preferably in Bombay. For particulars please apply to Box No. 7849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3150

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY offers services as NURSE or COMPANION for voyage in return for passage home in March or April. Apply Box No. 7842 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3129

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New Custom House Docks, measuring from 600 sq. feet to 1,401 sq. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490 on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the Owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay, No. 2.
C R3551

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built exclusive workshop fitted with late machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

BRAND NEW HAZLEWOOD, 5/7 horse-power, Twin J.A.P. Engine Motor Cycle and Side Car, recently landed, going very cheap. Apply Box No. 7846, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 12444

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

CRUDE OIL ENGINES FOR SALE—Secondhand 75 B H P Fielding and Platt 15 B H P Ruston and 35 B H P Blackstone Crude Oil Engines. Apply:—BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore.
K R3130

WANTED.—One set WHEEL CUTTING MACHINE, complete; and two Lathes 6 and 8 feet long, screw cutting and self acting. Apply with full particulars to: The Secretary, The BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay.
B R3107

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply Immediately. Court Chambers, Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R3110

ACCOUNTANCY Correspondence tuition in Accounts, Costing, etc., and all commercial examinations by qualified European Accountants. Apply Dept. "B C." Accountancy College of India, Simla.
M R3084

SALARY Rs. 50/250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn and absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWARD SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi.
M.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED PURCHASER for a most profitable business concern small capital needed. Great demand at present in this line. Apply to Mr. Sambhu Nath, 410, Parel Road. Owner retiring for unavoidable causes.
B R3128

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MONTHLY HIRE OR FOR CASH SALE.—The Advertisers are able to offer for sale or hire BARGES for harbour work. Enquiries and offers should be addressed to Box No. 7839, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 12434

"K. M." PUSHMINA CAP: oval, round or boat shape, neatly embd., in silk best Indian made cap for respectable Indians. Rs. 2-14; mention color. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar. Kr.
T R1765

TO BUSINESS—An Educated Indian gentleman proceeding to Europe, America and Japan, would be glad to represent Indian Firms in the countries visited and procure commercial information and transact business on their behalf. Inquiries may be addressed to Box No. 7850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R3161

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for cutting and removing teak wood from the forests of the undermentioned specified villages will be given by Public Auction on the 23rd May, 1922, at 2 p.m., in Shri Hazur Office at Dharampur. Detailed information can be had on application to the Forest Department of the State:—

(1) Nagar, (2) Pendhardevi, (3) Terichikhli, (4) Likhvud, (5) Bilia, (6) Kothar, (7) Jamgabhan, (8) Girnara, (9) Narwad, (10) Fali, (11) Valvery, (12) Chandvengan, (13) Vadkhambha (reserve), (14) Kaprada, (15) Mandavakhadak, (16) Pati, (17) Pondha Naher, (18) Dhakwal, (19) Gorkhad, (20) Piprol, (21) Godthal, (22) Jamanpada, (23) Malanpada.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dharampur (Prant Ramnagar),
28th February, 1922.
C12318

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for the undermentioned articles will be given by Public Auction on 25-5-22 at 3 p.m. in the Husur Office at Dharampur.

Detailed information can be had from the Forest Department of the State on application.

1. Bamboo.
2. Timber, other than teakwood such as Saddo, Kher, Tanach, etc.
3. Charcoal.
4. Honey.
5. Catechuo.
6. Asindra and Timri leaves.
7. Minor Forest products.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY.
Dewan, Dharampur State.
C12266

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the David Mills Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given Address.
C12447

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th April, 1922, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1921.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration and any other business that may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1922, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 15th March, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, York Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th April, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd March, 1922, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given Address.
C12448

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th day of March 1922, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th September 1921.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Ordinary Shares.
4th.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September 1922 and to fix their remuneration.
6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st March to 17th March 1922, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADAS NURSEY & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th February, 1922.
R3036

TENDERS.

[BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

TENDERS for works in constructing 12" pipe S. W. Drains in (1) Mazagaon Road and Dockyard Road and (2) Maruti Lane and (3) constructing water gullies in Sankli Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 29th day of March 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy: Ex: Engineer Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN, C. E.
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 16th March, 1922.
TA 12456

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract from 1st April, 1922, to 31st March, 1923, of Best Steam Coal, Indian and/or Welsh, of the estimated quantities specified below, at the Port of Bombay, will be received by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, upto 4-0 p.m. (S. T.), on Monday, the 27th March, 1922 after which hour no Tender will be received.

Estimated Quantity
Best Indian Steam Coal ... 48,000 Tons.
or Best Welsh Steam Coal ... 40,000 ,,

2. Tenders may Tender for both or either Indian and Welsh Coals, but it should be noted that the intention is to select supplies of either Indian or Welsh Coal at the option of the Director, Royal Indian Marine who will decide on this point at the tim of acceptance of Tenders

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a receipt of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the Owner interest being made payable at the Imperial Bank of India. Tenders should be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way, they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director, Royal Indian Marine, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements, or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

5. Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this Contract can be obtained at the Office of the Divisional Marine Transport Officer, Central Headquarters and Bombay, Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay.

6. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Best Indian or Welsh Coal."

(Sd.) EDWARD HEADLAM,
Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard
Bombay, 9th March, 1922.
C12400

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of VINAYAKRAO RAGHUNATH NAVALKAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, widower and Government pensioner .....Deceased.

BAI PIROJBAI, wife of Dr. Shamrao Balkrishna Nayak of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort the Universal legatee named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 4th day of March, 1922.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12449

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2716 of 1919.

STANLEY LANGFORD AND CO., a firm, carrying on business in Bombay as Engineers contractors etc., within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

FATEH MAHOMED LATIFF, Proprietor of the Bombay Timber and Trading Company, a firm, also carrying on business as Timber Merchants and Importers etc., within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

LET all parties concerned attend the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay on the 31st day of March, 1922, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon for hearing the application on the part of the plaintiffs for an order that the sum of Rs. 1,000 deposited by the defendant with the Prothonotary of this Hon'ble Court as and by way of security for the defendant to prosecute and complete his insolvency proceedings and obtain his final discharge be forfeited and paid to the plaintiffs' attorneys by the Prothonotary of this Hon'ble Court in part payment of the plaintiffs' claim and costs of this suit and that the defendant be ordered to pay the costs of and incidental to this application and the order to be made thereon.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1922.
This Summons was taken out by,
Messrs. DUBASH & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
To,
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Defendant.
(Sd.) DUBASH & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C12451

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3709 of 1919.

VARAJDAS RAWJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as piece goods Merchants at Lakhmidas Cloth Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

RAMDAS KAPURCHAND, a firm, carrying on business as piece goods, Merchants at Mulji Petha Cloth Market, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Consent decree made in the above suit on the 10th day of February, 1920, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant firm do pay to the plaintiff firm the sum of Rs. 19,969-10-0 by way of damages for breach of the contract mentioned in the plaint hereing and interest and the costs this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property under Order 21 Rule 46 of the Code of Civil Procedure, dated the 16th day of June, 1921 the following moveable property was attached and delivered to the Sheriff pursuant to the notice under Rule 306 of the High Court Rules, 1909, dated 7th November 1921, viz. Two diamond earings (each containing 7 small diamonds). Two gold bangles with small pearls attached (10 small pearls in each bangle), one gold chain, one gold ring, one Chak with pearls, Two Zanjars of silver and eight ivory bangles with gold inlaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, 1922, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale dated the 14th day of February, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheri.'s office, High Court, Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said consent decree, interest costs, costs of previous execution and of this execution together with Sheriffs poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1922.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. SRROFF & LAM,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C12455

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MATHURABAI GHOSALKARIN, widow of Dhondseth Ghosalker, late of Bombay Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a midwife, residing at Dubash Lane Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai VENUBAI BHAGWAT, wife of Mahadeo Ramchandra Bhagwat of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dubash Lane, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole Executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed. ..... Deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 16th day of February, 1922.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C12454

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. GORDHANDAS FAKIRBHAI & BROS., purchased five deferred shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 6281, 20932, 4027, 6625 and 4026 through their Broker Mr. Parikh Jamnadas Mulchand. The said shares stand in the register of the Company in the name of Mr. A. J. Reymond. The said shares and the transfer forms in respect thereof signed by Mr. A. J. Reymond have been lost by Mr. Nagindas V. Surti while he was on his way to Surat for the purpose of delivering the same to our clients firm at Surat. All persons are hereby warned not to deal in the said shares in any way. If in spite of the above intimation any person deals in the said shares he will do so at his own risk as to costs and consequences.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1922.
MANTRI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Gordhandas Fakirbhai and Bros.
C12457

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Messrs. Amichand Pamalal, Dolatchand Amichand and Sitapchand Amichand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Vothide and Co., sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Room:—

Gold lockets, jewelled tie pins, necklaces, watch chains, scarf pins, diamond, ruby and pearl rings, brooches, gold watches, wrist watches, etc.

Articles will be on view on the day of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office, 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Saturday, 18th, March, 1922, at 8-30 P.M.
Shaha—Shivaji
Sunday, 19th, March, 1922, at 3 P. M.
Sanyashacha—Sansar.
PROPRIETORS.

THE FOURTH AND THE SEMI-FINAL WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night for the Last Time Episodes 10-11 and 12 of their powerful Novelty Serial.

"The Mystery Mind"

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME

To-night 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema.

(Sandhurst Road)

The Last Chance!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night for the Last Time a superb fascinating Photo-drama

For the Soul of Rafael"

(6 Reels—6000 feet.)
featuring the pretty popular Star
Clara Kimball Young

The Programme also includes another one—reel film of the recent parade of the Bombay Parsi Pioneers Battalion and the Auxiliary Forces

"BOMBAY PREPARED!"

The Film will be shown in Bombay for the Last Time To-day,

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Consumption

Proofs of cures submitted to leading papers.

REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.A., T. C. D.
LUCKNOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Cinematinee To-day at 6-30 p. m
The World-Famous magicians and Illusionist
SINOR CHEFALO
and Signorina Polermo.
in a new programme of
FUNS! THRILLS! MYSTERY!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Farewell Matinee on Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.
and at
THE EMPRESS.
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
THE GREAT FUN FRIDAY
An all comic programme at each Theatre including some of the best comedies on the screen
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
HAROLD LLOYD
and other popular favourites

The "STAR"

Presents
A PICTURE SUPREME!
A FILM DIVINE!!
'JOSEPH"
AND HIS ELEVEN ROTHERS
11,000 feet—1 Parts.
(A story of stories from the Book of Books! A stupendous MILLION DOLLAR Historical Production in which over 6,000 men take Part.
This Week—First SIX Parts.
together with
An Extra Variety Programme
Special Engagement of the Chinese Acrobatic Troupe.
TSHNG DER DSAI!
9 Artistes 9 20 Minutes 28
Most Astounding Acrobatic & other feats.
A SPECIAL DOUBLE FEATURE PROGRAMME
See it at
The Bombay's Newest & Princely Picture-palace
The "STAR" CINEMA.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four shows daily—commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
Chinese Variety in 3 shows only 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
SPECIAL "LADIES" SHOW—especially for the "ZANANA" Ladies of the Khoja, Memon and Muhammadan communities.
Every Thursday at 3 p.m.
No Increase in Prices.
The Film "JOSEPH" is Supplied by Mr. Esoofally Lotea-proprietor Imperial Cinema.

SECOND INSTALMENT
of the biggest serial of the year.
VANISHING TRAILS
WITH
FRANKLYN FARNUM
AND
MARY ANDERSON
SEE IT AT
Cinema Majestic
Interest increases at every Chapter.
Four shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD-BYCULLA.
Four Shows daily: 5 15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
FRANKLYN FARNUM
and
MARY ANDERSON
in
SECOND INSTALMENT
of the greatest selig super serial
Vanishing Trails
The sight of a human body sailing through the air of the clouds and held up only by a frail parachute will never fail to thrill the most jaded spectator
Follow this greatest mystery Serial even from TO-DAY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Pride could ride not,
Nor opulance lift,
Duty when forgot
Freedom is Adrift.
SEE IN
"Juggler-or-Jadunath"
PRODUCE BY NATIONAL FILM CO.
Directed and Photograph
S. N. PATANKER
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEW
Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

MERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Good demand	18 86
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sales	18 25
New York 11 a.m.	17 74
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	17 09
" July	17 21
" Oct.	16 42
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	18 44
" July	18 19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 13th

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	10 68
April	—
May	10 33
June	—
July	10 18
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 80
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
Feb.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

Months	To-day's price.
March	10 38
April	10 30
May	10 27
June	10 18
July	10 13
August	10 02
September	9 83
Oct.	9 72
November	9 63
December	9 52
January	9 45
February	9 41

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 14th.

Months	To-day's prices.
March	18 76
April	18 05
May	17 16
June	17 30
July	17 40
Aug.	17 55
Sept.	17 60
Oct.	17 65
Nov.	17 75

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth:—Encouraging and increased inquiry Firmer.
Yarns:—Steady trade

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 14th.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York Mar.	18 14
" " May	17 91
" " July	17 21
" " Oct.	16 61
Spot Cotton at New York	18 45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 73
Futures at New Orleans May	18 86
Futures at New Orleans July	18 49
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/8
Demand Bills	—
Sterling Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	63 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Mar 14th.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Mar.	17 87
May	17 62
July	17 09
Oct.	16 69

Futures at New York

Liverpool, Mar, 15th.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Mar.	10 36
May	10 23
July	10 13
Oct.	9 74

Sutton Dely. M.U. O. S. at Liverpool.

London, Mar. 15th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 1/2 Firm
Bar Gold	4 16 4 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 14th.

Rates 3 p/c	59 1/4
Bar Silver spot	33 3/4
" 2 months hence	33

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet buying. Quiet.

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	3

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p/c since 16th ulto.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar 14th.

U. S. Sengal, Good	9 35
" " Fully Good	8 85
" " Fine	7 25
" No. 1 Comra, Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70
" Broach, Good	8 45
" " Fully Good	8 85
" " Fine	9 25
" Scinde, Good	6 35
" " Fully Good	6 75
" " Fine	7 15

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 15th

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 3/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 5%	45

METAL REPORT.

PIG IRON	144 1/

LINSEED

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl. May Sellers	£19 2/8
" Tone Quet & easier	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Mar.-Apl. Value	35
May-Aug. Done & Buyers	35 1/8
Bar Silver Spot Continued closed	
Quiet given but steady	33 1/8

New York, Mar. 15th

Demand Bills	4 32 25

EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 15th

On London in Paris	48 52
In Germany	1171 00
In Italy not Received	86 12

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENT AND CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	16 78
Christiania	24 87
Amsterdam	11 82
Switzerland	22 19

Liverpool, Mar. 14th,

Mid. American Cotton	10 95
Sakellaridis	18 25

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 64
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 60 11/16
Copper Brazers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 83 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 88 1/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 96 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	54 3/4
Rupee Paper 5 1/2 %	34 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 (Sterling Loan)	58 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	50 1/2
Qantas 7 p/c. Loan	£ 103

UBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Apl-May	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar.	8 1/8
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

March 16.

To-day 27 points were reported lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 428½ and going down by a rupee advanced steadily till Rs. 434 on scattered buying, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 432. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 433½ and advanced till Rs. 438 closing at Rs. 437.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 364 and went up till Rs. 368 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 374 and advanced to Rs. 378 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March and May was Rs. 337 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday. There was a moderate enquiry by Japan exporters for nice Berar and Khandesh cotton, and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p. m.

Bombay, Mar. 16th.

Fully Good Broach April/May	437
" " Bengal March	350
F. G. May Benga Mar	338
Fine Oomra March	368
" " " May	380

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 16th

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	433
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	333
" " May	334
Fine M. G. Oomra March	364
" " May	376

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Mar 16th

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind				
Punjab		352	333	318
M. G. Oomra's No. 4		390	365	340
M.G. Central P. No. 1		410	395	380
M.G. Central P. No. 2		395	380	365
M.G. Broach				

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 16th Mar. 1922:

Cotton	2174 Bale
Wheat	1309 Qrs
Linseed	8461 "
Rapeseed	2163 "
Jingli seed	2744 "
Castorseed	510 "
Groundnuts	5653 "
Sunnhemp	1246 "
Oil	3997 "
Myrabolams	5730 "
Cottonseed	12487 "
Mowrawood	Nil
Gram	4626 "
Jowar	235 "
Bajri	55 "
Rice	Nil
Seed	8273 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 16th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11/32
Bank Demand	1-3 3/8
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1/3 21/32
Fcs. Demand	307
American Dollars	383
Hongkong Dollars	193
Shanghai	—
Japan	172
Singapore	131 1/2

Market Steadily

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds delivery Quotations

6 p. m. Mar. 16th.

Bazar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	72	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	73	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	80	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0
Teelseed Black	65	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0
Groundnuts	76	0	0
Jawa			
Mowrasced			
Barley	7	12	0
Castorseeds	44	0	0
Cotton Seed Ready Dilevery	50	0	0
	5	0	0

Forward

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	13	0
Linseed May	13	14	0
Cotton Seeds Bombay			

Ready. Rail Delivery.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	10	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	10	8	0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	14	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-12	15	8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25			
Teelseed, Black			
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50			
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts			
Jawa			
Mowrasced			
Barley	10	4	0
Castorseeds			
Cotton Seeds Ready	35	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

March 16.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-8.
Bars gold forward, 28-7.
Bars silver ready, 89-12.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 89-8.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 89-6.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 9/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/16.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 11/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 3/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 13/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 15/32.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 307.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 327.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 317.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 172½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 167.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 193.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 181½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 365.
London gold ready—sh. 96-4.
London silver ready—d. 33-2.
London silver forward—d. 32-12.
Tone of silver—Uncertain—Continent selling, India bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound sterling.
American Exchange—Dollars 4.34.
French Exchange—Frcs 48.50.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 22.40.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 52.50.
Italian Exchange—Frcs 85.50.
German Exchange—Mrks 1170.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 56.
5 per cent War Loan, 82.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 99/12.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market opened strong, but closed quiet. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1315, India 120 xd, Central 33 xd, Tata Bank 16/4, Eastern 65.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2650, Alliance 220, Apollo 85 xd, Birla Mills 95, Bombay Cotton 1145, Bombay Dyeing 1545, Bradbury 1060, Century 880, Central India 4765, Colaba Land 2410, Crescent 587/8, Currimbhoy 1670, David 1512/8, Edward Sassoon 560, Elphinstone 135, Fazulbhoy 1430, Gokak 232/8, Indian Bleaching 232/8, Indore-Malwa 600, Jamshed Mfg 495, Kastoorchand 1050, Khatao 590, Kohinoor 3260, Luxmi Cotton 4425, Madhowji 550, Mathuradas 925 n, Meyer Sassoon 365, New Great 875, New City 740, Pabani 925, Pearls 1160, Phoenix 955 xd, Premier 190, Planet 270, Shapurji 376/4, Simplex 820, Standard 2400 n, Swan 1115, Swadeshi 5125, Tata Mill 1225 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 625, Bombay-Burma 505 xd, Bombay-Burma N T 145 xd, Bt Burma Pet 9/12 xd, Bombay Tramway 110, Bombay Steam 232/8, Bundi Cement 40/8, Indian Cement 295, Katni ord 245 xd, Katni def 1160 xd, New India 16, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron ord 62/8, Tata Iron def 220, Tata Iron N ord 57/8, Tata Iron N def 175, Tata Hydro 810, Tata Oil 55 and Scindia Steam 7.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

March 16.

There is a renewed activity in the chemicals market, and several important chemicals have improved rapidly. The local mills are quiet, however, the up-country demand has been very healthy, especially in Brown Sugar Lead, Caustic Soda, Bichromate Potash, Aniline Salt and Zinc Chloride. The local stock of Bleaching Powder is rather little and the bulls are freely buying, which has been mainly responsible for a sudden rise of nearly Rs. 3 to 4 per cwt. Several lots changed hands at Rs. 22 per cwt., and there are many more keen buyers for Bleaching. Caustic Soda 98 per cent. U. A. witnessed astonishing demand which kept up at Rs. 32 for U. A. quality. Zinc Chloride has had fair enquiry and in view of higher quotations from manufacturers, buyers are ready to stock at Rs. 23. Mills are now buying at Rs. 25. As reported in our previous columns, Aniline Salt continued scarce, and the rate has advanced to As. 14 per lb. Epsom Salt kept steady at Rs. 8. Magnesium Chloride is quoted at Rs. 8. There is nothing new in the transactions of Antimony Salt, Glauber Salt, Oxalic Acid, Yellow Prussiate Potash, Litharge and Sulphuric Acid, Ascetic Acid on the other hand has continued advancing and is now quoted at As. 10 per lb.

Among sizing starches, Farina seems to have been perturbed of late owing to higher values quoted from Japan. Dutch is offered at £27. The bazar rate is steady at Rs. 22, though some holders are ready to part with at Rs. 21. The quotations are as under:—

Sago Flour Rs. 15-4; Farina Jap. Rs. 22; Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 86; Bichromate Soda Rs. 64; Bichromate Potash, Rs. 70, Litharge Rs. 43; Bleaching Rs. 22; Zinc Chloride Rs. 25; Magnesium Chloride Rs. 8; Calcium Chloride Rs. 8; Aniline Salt As. 14; Sulphuric Acid Rs. 14; Ascetic Acid As. 10; Zalic Acid Rs. 62.

London, March 14.—The Scottish Cup (Association football) reply, to-day, resulted in Saint Nirren losing to the Rangers (0-2.)

The Guy's beat London by forty-two points to six to-day at Richmond in the final for the Hospitals' Rugby football Cup.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, Mar 15th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 19 c.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected & 32 deg. Fahr. in		29.867
Temperature of Air	Degrees	80.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	71.9
Dew Point	"	68.1
Relative humidity of Air		0.66
Excess of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air		88.3
Minimum do do		75.4
General direction of Wind		N.N. W. N.N. W.
Rain in 24 hours ending 8 a.m.		0.01
Evaporation of Water do		0.21

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th March, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in slight defect. Day temperature has fallen generally, but is still in slight excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen to the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is lightly clouded, and the air is damper than usual at Karachi; elsewhere skies are clear, and humidity is below normal. Temperature has fallen generally, and the minimum is 7 degree to 8 degree below normal in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Deesa, Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature is slightly above normal in Central India West and the north of Gujarat; night temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad, but in defect at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal at several stations, but night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the south Konkan, but is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is higher than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad —Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except at a few stations in the south of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal in north Hyderabad and the north of the Bombay Decan; night temperature is in excess at Bijapur, and in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Temperature has fallen in the rear of the western disturbance that passed eastwards out of the reporting area yesterday; it is now normal over northwest India and the United Provinces. Fresh cloud has appeared in Baluchistan, and indicates the approach of a new disturbance from the west. Light to moderate cloud is also present over the Coromandel coast. Elsewhere weather is fine.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th March, 1922.

The western depression has moved into northeast India and has given light rain at Dibrugarh Elsewhere there has been no rain. Temperature is high in the Gangetic plain.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 16TH OF MAR. 1922.

Station.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum in past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum in last 24 hours	Humidity 8 hours	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PUNJAB GULF—						
Bushire	68.0	53.0	74		11.97	+9.23
Do. (9th)	84.8	59.4	25		5.72	2.89
Jask	85.4	71.7	48		1.90	—1.25
Karachi	84.0	69.7	76		1.98	1.12
Do. (8th)						
WESTERN—						
Dhisa	88.7	59.8	48		1.83	+0.19
Jacobabad	79.5	60.0	52		?	?
Jaisalmer	83.3	52.1	45		1.2	—1.7
Bikaner						
Ambala	87.8	56.4	45		0.70	—2.21
Delhi	90.8	60.0	37		0.25	—1.56
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.8	61.6	26		0.24	—0.97
Mainpuri	91.5	60.1	26		0.74	—1.84
Jhansi	94.0	67.8	33		2	—2.81
Cawnpore	91.1	64.4	34		2.36	0.27
Allahabad	90.1	65.8	29		1.39	0.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jacobabad	93.7	69.2	42		2.5	+1.54
Nagpur					1.49	+0.03
Ajmer	89.2	50.2	8		0.03	1.22
Jaipur	90.6	58.2	31		0.15	1.31
Kotah	94.8	66.1	15		0.05	1.67
Mount Abu	76.0	64	15		0.27	0.53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
WEST—						
Bhuj	84.0	60.1	35		0	—0.48
Dwarka	81.0	68.0	68		0	—0.65
Deesa	83.1	54.1	12		0.04	—0.40
Jalalpur	89.2	61.2	42		0	—0.70
Bhavnagar-Para	87.6	64.8	29		0	—0.64
Surat	91.2	65.4	57		0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	85.0	62.8	38		0	—0.34
Deesa	90.8	61.0	25		0	—0.57
Bhavnagar	86.2	60.8	36		0.48	0.7
Rajkot	87.1	60.8	35		0.36	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	95.1	61.1	40		2.37	—0.2
Saugor	94.6	57.0	20		1.95	—0.31
Hoshangabad	93.7	62.1	31		2.80	+1.04
Nagpur	98.0	68.4	33		N 20	—0.99
Akola	104.2	64.1	13		N 20	+0.21
Amraoti	102.2	71.4	13		3.52	—1.49
Raipur	103.4	68.5	10		2.61	—1.86
Chanda	102.6	68.0	16		3.15	—1.40
Bilaspur	102.2	71.8	22		3.37	—1.14
SOUTH—						
Bombay	88.8	74.4	72		0	—0.64
Mahabaleshwar	70	57.8	42		5.89	—0.86
Ratnagiri	93.6	74.8	53		1.66	—1.10
Karwar	90.6	75.1	99		1.13	—0.87
SOUTH DECCAN AND KARNATAK—						
Hyderabad	102.2	64.9	23		0.70	—0.81
Kalegaon	94.1	54.4	24		1.03	—0.64
Poona	100.4	61.9	27		0.51	—0.5
Sholapur	101.9	70.1	31		0.89	+4.89
Bijapur	99.0	65.8	25		0.54	+4.91
Belgaum	97.6	71.1	46		0.84	+4.0
Kewarapatan	99.6	69.6	42		1.89	+0.3
Ahmednabad (Kad.)	102.8	68.0	20		N 44	+1.60
Dharwar	94.4	72.2	35		2.75	+4.12
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN—						
Bangalore	91.8	71.6	68		1.31	—2.23
Calicut	89.0	77.1	84		6.87	—1.85
Cochin	91.2	78.0	97		11.27	+1.20
Colombo	86.4	75.6	95		19.84	—12.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND SOUTH—						
Nagapattam	87.2	68.6	72		2.60	—2.35
Bellary	102.2	69.2	36		4.76	+1.77
Cuddapah	103.0	72.0	40		3.97	—1.78
Madras	94.4	76.1	91		9.56	—1.17
Bangalore	94.1	68.0	36		4.30	+1.05
Coimbatore	97.5	73.0	54		9.16	—5.47
Trichinopoly	101.2	67.4	43		5.10	—3.40
Negapatam	97.8	72.1	70		11.42	—1.97

The Madras Government announces that collection in the Guntur District upto the 13th March, amounted 52¼ lakhs, out of a total demand of 59¾ lakhs. Collections in Peddanandipad, Firka are complete and the special collecting staff is being withdrawn.—(A.P.).

BROWN & POLSON, LTD., the world-famed manufacturers of Corn Flour, invite your acceptance of a copy of the new edition of

"Light Fare Recipes."

This valuable volume has been prepared to advertise the manifold uses of Brown & Polson's Corn Flour and "Raisley" and to help Cook provide the maximum variety of agreeable every-day fare at the minimum of expense.

HOW TO OBTAIN A COPY.

Send one anna stamp with your name and address to Brown & Polson, Ltd., 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

The Meenakshi Paper Mills Company.

PUNALUR, S. I. Ry.

Situated on the borders of Travancore Forests.

MANUFACTURE

Strong Kraft brown, writing Badami, Printing white and coloured papers, the chief raw material used being Bamboo.

SAMPLES & RATES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

5-65

A Gentleman's Wrist Watch Par Excellence

"SWASTIKA"

KEYLESS LEVER

All that a watch is expected to do, it does! But, the cases being made specially strong and substantial, it obviously renders a more lengthy and satisfactory service

9 ct. Gold, Metal Inner Dome Rs. 90.
14 ct. Gold, Metal Inner Dome Rs. 110.
18 ct. Gold, Gold, Inner Dome Rs. 145.

SPECIFICATION

13" Size; well finished gilt movement; 15 Ruby Jewels; patent lever escapement; real compensation balance, tempered steel hair spring; strong keyless action enamelled dial; bold numerals with seconds.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

Catalogue free on request.

BOMBAY: 373, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA: 14, Dalhousie Sq.

To the health worried.

Those who do not enjoy robust health are recommended to

BENGER'S Food

It gives digestive rest with full nourishment and doctors agree that this in itself is one of the finest nerve restoratives.

Benger's Food is always made with fresh new milk, which it greatly enriches and changes into a delicious food cream. While being so highly nutritious that athletes train upon it, Benger's is so delicate that it will not disagree with the most sensitive stomach. Note:—Use fresh cows' milk for preference; when buffalo or goats' milk is used, it should be suitably diluted.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole proprietors and Manufacturers:

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.), 117, Pitt Street.

health of
our of mind
OD, prepared as
the place of the
in the rearing of
child. It is adapted
birth and is specially
se in the tropics.
's Food.
AND.
gladly sent FREE by:—
& CO., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

CASE AGAINST MR. R. R. DIVAKAR.

The following interpellations were put and answered in the Bombay Council:—

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: (a) Was Mr. R. R. Divakar one of the accused in the Dharwar Riot case? (b) Was he acquitted? (c) Was he arrested again in January under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code? (d) Was the charge withdrawn? If so, on what grounds? (e) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the Council table the report that led them to sanction his prosecution? (f) Was he re-arrested soon after his release under section 108, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) (b) (c) Yes.

(d) The charge was withdrawn. A detailed report has been called for, but has not yet been received. (e) No. (f) He was ordered to furnish security and on refusing to do so committed to prison for one year under sections 108 and 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code The proceedings had already been instituted but had been suspended during the trial under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: Will Government be pleased to give a list of pamphlets published by the Department of Information since its creation, stating the cost and the number of each and the manner in which they are distributed?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, replied: A complete list of pamphlets would be too voluminous. Since the creation of the Department 367 different pamphlets have been issued, of which over 100,000 copies have been distributed. 258 articles have been sent to the newspapers of the Presidency generally in addition to other articles for individual newspapers or groups of newspapers.

As the pamphlets were printed at the Government Central Press the cost of each one could not be ascertained without an expenditure of time and labour which Government consider would not be justified.

Pamphlets are circulated through honorary correspondents, who number nearly 1,000, District Officers, Libraries, etc.

BOMBAY RIOTS.

Mr G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) asked: Will Government be pleased to state (a) How many special constables were enlisted during the recent Bombay riots and what were their races or nationalities?

(b) What was the actual number of persons killed during the riots, and how many of these were due to gunshot wounds?

(c) How many of these were due to firing by military patrol and the police?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied (a) No special constables were enlisted during the riots in November.

(b) and (c) The total number of dead bodies which passed through the hands of the Coroner was 49. In addition, one constable who was assaulted by the rioters died in his home. Of the 49 dead bodies examined by the Coroner 42 were found to have met their deaths by gunshot wounds and of these 42 the jury found that 30 had met their death as the result of firing by the military or the police. In 12 cases, the jury found that the deaths resulted from firing by persons unknown. Five person died from injuries inflicted by the rioters One was stabbed to death and one body was so decomposed that the injuries could not be ascertained.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North) asked: (a) Is it true that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, caused some of the persons entitled to possess arms to surrender their arms during the last disturbance in Bombay?

(b) If so, the number of such persons and the community to which they belong?

(c) Did the Commissioner take this step because the holders of arms abused their privilege or for the purpose of preventing its abuse?

The Hon. Mr. W. H W Hayward replied: The reply is in the negative.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the remarks of Mr Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate in the Bombay riot cases, as reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" of February 1st?

(b) What action has the Commissioner of Police taken with regard to the police witnesses criticised by the Magistrate?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state the authority which sanctioned the prosecution?

The Hon. Mr M. H. W. Hayward replied The Commissioner of Police has been requested to report on the matter.

ARMS LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked: Will the Government be pleased to give the number of licenses granted in Bombay City to Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis under the Arms Act (i) between January 1st, 1921 and 16th November 1921, (ii) between 17th November to 24th November 1921, and (iii) between 25th November to 31st December?

The Honourable Mr M H [illegible] replied: (i) Hindus 149, Mahomedans 85, Parsis 106

(ii) Hindus nil, Mahomedans nil

(iii) Hindus 16, Mahomedans [illegible] 35.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND[illegible]

Mr G. H. Kassim (Karachi City) asked: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter appearing in the "Observer," dated 8th November 1921 over the signature of Mr. Totiram Pandurang father of Swami Govindanand confined in the Ratnagiri Jail?

(b) If so, what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: (a) and (b) Government have seen the letter but have no reason to believe that the prisoner's health is suffering, and do not propose to take any special action.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North) asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to say if any distinction is made between prisoners convicted for political offences and those convicted of criminal offences which are not political in respect of the treatment which they receive in the jails?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state what treatment is given to Indian and to European prisoners working out their sentences in jails in this Presidency in respect of work, diet, rest, clothing, sanitary requirements and religious needs?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W Hayward replied: (a) There is no such distinction either as regards prisoners or offences under the Criminal Law.

(b) All prison rules apply equally to Indians and Europeans, but accommodation is provided separately for Indians and Europeans and scales of clothing, diet and labour are prescribed to suit the different requirements of Indians and Europeans. All denominations are afforded opportunities of performing their reasonable religious observances, whether Indian or European.

ACTIVITIES OF NON-CO-OPERATORS.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper (Satara District) asked: Will Government be pleased to state what steps the publicity bureau has taken or is contemplating to take to counteract the effect of itinerant non-co-operating preachers in the rural area?

The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward replied: Steps are being and have been taken to reply to specific misstatements by paragraph in the local newspapers upon information received from the local officers. The general misrepresentations and policy of the non-co-operation preachers are being and have been counteracted to a great extent by the distribution through Officials and Non-Officials of a large number of leaflets and by the personal efforts of the local officers. The quantity of this work already undertaken, which it is proposed to extend as funds permit, will be gathered from the reply to question No. 3 put by Mr G. B. Trivedi.

E. I. R. STRIKE.

TUNDLA MEN RESUME WORK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The following communique been issued today by the Agent, E. I. Railway, with regard to the strike:—"At ten o'clock, this morning, all staff on strike at Tundla returned to work, having accepted the condition offered by the Agent to Mr. Andrews It will be remembered that the strike originated at Tundla on 2nd February. Other stations followed suit on different dates in sympathy with the strikers at Tundla,

No information has yet been received of any general resumption at other stations. All carriage and Wagon Department staff at Cawnpore resumed duty at 1 p.m. on date."

PROGRESS BY EVOLUTION.

APPEAL FOR CONSTRUCTINE WORK.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The Indian Association has issued a lengthy circular letter, appealing to the country to undertake constructive work for progress by evolution and to form organisations in different districts for the purpose. It suggests, working the Reform to a success, by carrying on organised campaign for the revision of Meston Committee's recommendations, insisting upon the Government for undertaking loan policy for sanitation, primary education and development of agriculture and industries and educating the public opinion,

55 N. C. O. VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Fifty-five Non-cooperation volunteers who were re-arrested on Saturday, a few hours after their release, on charge of causing obstruction on public road, were sentenced to-day, to a fine of Rs. 2, or, in default, to seven days' simple imprisonment.

BENGALI SONG BOOK FORFEITED

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Copies of the book of songs in Bengali entitled "Bande Mataram" by Lalit Mohan Saha, and copies of all other documents containing matter of the book, are declared to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that the book contains matter likely to incite persons to acts of violence and to bring into hatred and contempt Government established by law.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Mining Association, Calcutta, held on Wednesday, Mr. J. H. Patterson, Chairman, presiding, said the year under review cannot be classed as a very successful year for coal trade and we have all had to contend against many difficulties.

A correspondent from Delhi wires:—

The Managing Committee of the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association passed the following resolution in their meeting on the 14th March:—This Association [illegible] the Railway Board, and more [illegible] upon the authorities of the [illegible] to end the strike by an [illegible] settlement and not wait [illegible] on account of starva[illegible] knees, both in the [illegible] and humanity.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The President of the Sabha has issued the following report:—

Objects:—The object with which the Sabha came into existence was "to create a greater enthusiasm amongst the Parsis on current political questions with a view to enable them to co-operate with the sister communities in the regeneration of the country."

Office Bearers:—President Mr. S. R. Bomanji; Vice-President Mr. F. J. Ginwalla Solicitor; Hon. Treasurer Miss Perin A. D. Navroji; Hon. Secretary Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

Report:—I have the pleasure to submit the Report of the work done by the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha during the year ended 31st January, 1922.

The Sabha has carried on its work of propaganda by inviting prize-essays, by issuing leaflets, by contributions to the Press and by arranging public lectures by prominent members of different Communities from time to time.

Prize Essays:—Essays were invited in English and in Gujarati on "The National Work of Dadabhai Navroji" and prizes were awarded to 1. Mr. N. C. Bulsara, 2. Mr. N. C. Bhesania and 3, Mr. K. H. E. Taraporewalla.

Meetings:—In all 38 Meetings were held 6 in Poona and the rest in Bombay: 25 of these, in Marwadi Vidyalaza Hall, 5 at the Excelsior Theatre and 1 at the Empire Theatre.

Lectures were delivered on the following subjects:—

1 The Eastern Question, with special reference to Khilafat, 2 The Present Situation: in India and Abroad, 3 Parsis and Politics, 4 Parsis and Swadeshi, 5 Protest against Back Bay Reclamation, 6 Protest against Greek Atrocities in Smyrna, 7 Lord Buddha's Teachings: and their bearings on the present non-violent non-co-operation movement, 8 Centuries of India's Thraldom 9 Protest against Kenya Colony Policy etc.

There was also a Meeting held to give a hearty "Send-Off" to Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, the learned editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", and to congratulate the Ali Brothers on their arrest.

There were also two discourses given by Mahatma Gandhi to the Liquor and Teddy-Shop-keepers of Bombay. Activities of the Subha had to be suspended for six weeks owing to the recent disturbances in Bombay, which were most regrettable.

Jayantis:—Besides the above, the following Jayantis were celebrated:

1. Of Dadabhai Navroji; 2 Of Pherozeshaw Mehta; 3 Of Lok: Tilak and 4 Of Mahatma Gandhi.

Public Funds:—Meetings were held under the auspices of the Subha in the Excelsior and Empire Theatres, proceeds whereof were devoted as follows:

	Rs.
1. For Lok: Tilak's Biography	1,501-0-0
2. For Smyrna Fund	5,076-8-0
3. For The Punjab Famine Fund	1,250-0-0
4. For The Khulna Famine Fund	1,250-0-0

Expenses in connection with the above meetings, as also for the Parsi Purse to Gandhiji, were borne by the Subha, which along with the Subha's contributions to these funds came to Rs. 1,937-5-0.

A Meeting was also held under the joint auspices of the Subha and the Bhownagree Memon Mandal for the Angora Fund, where a collection of Rs. 10, 116 was made.

Leaflets:—Leaflets relating to Temperance, President Situation, Greek Atrocities in Smyrna, Parsis and Present Situation, etc. were distributed here and abroad.

Chairmen:—The following ladies and gentlemen were good enough to preside at the abovementioned functions:

Mahatma Gandhiji, Lady Bhownagree, Messrs. Ali Bros:—V. J. Patel, M. M. Chotani, N. C. Kelkar, M. Pickthall, K. Natrajan, M. R. Jayaker, S. R. Bomanji, K. K. Suntoke, K. F. Nariman, Dr. Syad Mahamud, Lakhmidas Tairsee, K. D. Ghaswalla, B. F. Motivala, B. F. Bharucha, etc., etc.

Speakers:—Besides those mentioned above, the following ladies and gentlemen have delivered addresses and spoken at the meetings:—

Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Aitya Begum, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Miss Baiai Palamkote, Miss Perin. A. D. Navroji, Sisters Soorballa and Cooverben, Swami Shradhanandji and Satya Deva, Moulvi Saheb of Poona. Messrs. Khadilker, Yakoob Hoosin, Hales, Jamnadas Mehta, Lala Goverdhandas, F. J. Ginwalla, S. H. Jhabwalla, Poets Lalits and Raichura, Messrs. R. K. Sidhva, Shivjibhai, N. H. Belgaumwalla, Pranjpye, Lohate, S. B. Dadyburjor, Tyebji, Menon, W. T. Halai, Byram Khambatta, Framroze Poncha, Ghadialli Bros., Cooverjee Wadia, Banaji etc.

Acknowledgement:—The best thanks of the Subha are due to Mahatma Gandhi for taking a keen interest in its work, as well as for presiding and gracing its several functions with his august presence and for delivering some stirring addresses on suitable occasions.

The Subha's best thanks are also due to all those ladies and gentlemen, who have presided and delivered lectures under the auspices of the Subha; and also to those workers who have helped the Subha in various ways and contributed their quota for if success. The Subha's thanks are equally due to Messrs. Ghadially Bros: to Poncha Bros: and to Mr. and Mrs. Byram Khambatta for organising our Poona Meetings.

The cordial thanks of the Subha are also due to the "Bombay Chronicle"; the "Lokmanya." the Parsi the "Sanjvartaman," the "Hindustan," and recently the "Samachar," for the kind hospitality of their columns.

The Subha records with pleasure the splendid work done by the Treasurer during the year; and warmly thanks the President for his solid support.

The special thanks of the Subha are due to its energetic and able Secretary Mr. B. F. Bharucha who has laboriously struggled to make the Subha popular and useful.

Messages:—Messages were sent to the Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees the Khilafat Committee and the Akali Dul of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Amritsar, Aligarh, Patna etc congratulating the Leaders on their arrests and the respective provinces on their self-control, and emphasising the maintainence of absolute non-violence, which is so essential for the attainment of Swaraj.

Manifest:—A Special Meeting of the Sabha was held on the 26th January, 1922, under the Presidentship of Mr. S. R. Bomanji, when, the following Manifest was adopted and was forwarded to the Associated Press for publication.

"The Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, whilst viewing with grave concern the present repressive policy of the Government of India which it believes to be ill-advised, congratulates the leaders and workers that are arrested and imprisoned in pursuance of that policy, and fecilitates their respective provinces for their examplary self-restraint and sacrifice, which are so essential at the present juncture. The Subha is firmly of opinion that in view of the unbinching resolve of the country to withstand, at all sacrifice and suffering, the policy of repression, coercion and persecution, such policy, if persisted in, will only heighten the existing discontent, and must defeat its own object. For the establishment of permanent peace and prosperity in the country, the Subha is strongly of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to right the Punjab wrongs, to fulfil the pledge of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Hardinge to the Muslims of India in respect of the Khilafat, and to frame a scheme for the establishment of Swaraj on Dominion lines at an early date. Having regard to the critical situation in the country, the Subha welcomes the idea of a Round Table Conference and hopes the Government will create a favourable atmosphere so as to ensure the Meeting and the success of the Conference."

Receipts and Payments:—During the year the total receipts by way of donations, contributions and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 5,116-8-0, and total expenses amounted to Rs. 5,018-8-0, thus leaving a net balance of Rs. 98 at the end of the year.

Members:—The number of members-ladies and gentlemen all Parsis, is 140; and the annual fee is Rs. Two.

POONA NEWS.

MAHATMA'S ARREST

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 14.

A mass-meeting held on the 12th instant on the Shivaji-Mandir grounds has passed a resolution congratulating Mahatmaji on his arrest. After condemning the repressive policy of the Government and asserting the belief in the political emancipation of the Indian Nation, the resolution further asks the public to follow the constructive programme of Bardoli and to preserve a complete non-violent atmosphere as a mark of respect and sympathy due to the Mahatma.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA CASE.

The Deputy Collector, Mr. Naik acquitted three more accused in the Mulshi Satyagraha case. All the rest have been released on bail. The case will be taken up on the 23rd instant.

The construction of rail-lines near Shera village has been re-started by the Tata Company. It is, therefore, decided by the Satyagraha Committee to start Satyagraha from the 16th instant. Those, that have already volunteered their services are requested to join the Satyagraha campaign soon.

"KESARI'S" COMMENTS.

Commenting on the arrest of the Mahatma, the "Kesari" says that the present action of the Government goes quite contrary to all reasonable expectations. The Government might have been induced to seize the present opportunity of arresting the Mahatma, being perhaps emboldened by the latter's mistaken policy as chalked out at Bardoli, which has apparently resulted in the decline of his influence over the public mind.

While commenting on the resignation of Mr. Montagu, the "Kesari" issues a warning note to the Indian Moslems that the latter should bear in mind that nothing but a repressive policy is in the immediate future, whoever might succeed Mr. Montagu and hence the Muslims should not slacken their support to the non-cooperation movement which is mainly responsible for the apparent success of the Khilafat.

A meeting of the Mahashtra Provincial Congress Committee has been called on the 19th instant to discuss the situation that has been created by the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIAN NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

The following is the draft of the telegram sent by a large number of members of the Bengal Legislative Council to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Montagu:—Indian non-official members of Bengal Legislative Council have received the news of Mr. Montagu's resignation with profound regret and dismay and believe that Mr. Montagu has been sacrificed for his devotion and loyalty to a higher and more exalted ideal of the British Commonwealth, than that represented by a shortsighted policy of the Foreign office, which has failed to realise that the immediate publication of the Government of India's despatch was imperative in the interests of peace in India and conciliation of Islam. The signatories desire to place on record their deliberate opinion that if the resignation of Mr. Montagu means suspension or reversal of policy with regard to the fulfilment of Indian aspirations, consistently followed by him, it will be fraught with grave peril to the State.

EXPORT OF RICE.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 15.

The following communique has been issued by the Government of India, announcing the removal of all restrictions on the export of rice from India, with effect from the 1st April:—

Government of India have had under consideration the question of removing restrictions on the export of rice from India, which were imposed more than 3 years ago. Before these restrictions were imposed, it was customary for India to export her superior or special qualities of rice, while at the same time counterbalancing this export by importing comparatively cheap and inferior rice from Burma, with the result that ordinarily there was very little or no drain on Indian stocks. Representations have been received that continuance of embargo on the export of rice, is having a prejudicial effect on the Rice Mill industry and would still further weaken India's hold on the markets of the world. The last harvest, both in India and in Burma, was a very fine one. The price of rice in India last year never showed the same large rise, which occurred in prices of other foodgrains, and it has now fallen considerably. At the same time, there has been a heavy fall in the prices of millets.

Government of India have, therefore, now decided to remove, with effect from the 1st April, all restrictions on the export of rice from India. But they desire to make it clear that should this measure be followed by a considerable rise in prices, the question will be reconsidered.

The existing restrictions on the export of wheat (including wheat flour) and of other foodgrains and pulses, will be continued in full force."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 15.

The market opened strong after holidays and a fair general business was put through. Dunbars revealed a firm market and Kesorams were also steady. Jutes had a lively aspect in connection with better tendency in hessians and a larger business resulted at higher rates than have recently been. In the case of coal section the business continues with a steady undertone and the demand for some stocks have to go unsatisfied owing to reluctance on the part of holders to sell. A moderate amount of transactions was recorded in miscellaneous and industrials with hardly any change in prices. Imperial Bank shares are very scarce and therefore difficult to obtain. War Bonds have changed hands at about last prevailing rates. The following were closing quotations:—

Cotton:—Agra United 7-12, the Bengal Nagpur 505, Bowreah 872, s.l., Dunbar 426 s.l., Keshoram 14-14.

Jute:—Albion 302, Alliance 322, Auckland 161 s.l., Bernagore 93, Budge-Budge 347-8 s.l., Century 2-4, Clive 20-12, Dalhousie 245, Fort William 229, Gourepore 476-8, Howrah 28-8, Howrah A pref 93, Kamarhatty 530 s.l., Kankinarrah 320 s.l., and pref 90, Kinnison 648 and (pref) 100, Lansdowne 158, Lawrence 335 s.l., New Central 385, Standard 324 and (pref) 88, Union 285 s.l.

Coal:—Bansjorah 29, Kalapahari 31-12, Patmohna 10-12, Samla Ramnagore 6-12, Sudamdin (pref) 13-12.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools 3-2, Bengal Lead 3-14, Hume Pipe 4-8, Indian Iron and Steel 52-8, Indian Standard Wagon 61, Kumardhubi Engineering 10-8, Marshall and Sons 7-12 C. P. Cement 7-12, Bengal Paper 32, Titaghur Paper (pref) 75, B. I. Corporation (ord) 8-12 cum div. and (def) 16-12. B. I. Tobacco 2, Calcutta Tramways 58-8, Ganges Rope 206-8, Madans Theatre 7-12, Premier Soap 9-6, Alliance Bank of Simla (pref) 89, Imperial Bank contry 350, Kalighat Falta Railway 55.

Tea:—Bishnauth 11.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and thirteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and seven sixteenth pence.

C. P COUNCIL.

REDUCTION OF POLICE GRANT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 15.

On the C. P. Council assembling to-day, a discussion on the general administration and expenditure was resumed. The total demand was reduced by Rs. 90,000. There was no reduction in the Administration of Justice.

A little increase of fees to the Public Prosecutors involved some discussion and it was urged that a similar increase be given to the pleaders engaged on behalf of paupers.

The Hon. Mr. Joshi while introducing his demand on Jails, pointed out that it was necessary to carry the recommendations of the Jails Committee into practice and hence the necessity of making provisions for the habituals in the Provincial Jails themselves and hence their improvement of status. Also some expenditure was necessary for improving the industries in the jail. Mr. R. B. Brahma moved for reduction by Rs. 15,000 maintaining that the demand on the present provincial revenue was heavy.

Having pressed for division the motion was carried.

In his preliminary remarks on the Police Administration, the Home Member urged that in spite of urgent demands from the districts to increase the Police force, no increase has been made. With regard to the expenditure on the Criminal Investigation Department, there was some discussion and it was maintained that apart from the ordinary Police department there was no necessity of a separate department. It was urged on behalf of the Government that its utility was pointed out by the Police Commission, of 1902 and all the Governments in the world had similar departments for the detection of delicate crimes.

The expenditure, however, was reduced by twenty thousand. The discussion proceeds and the Council adjourned.

HIGH COUR[illegible]

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

MURDER OF A SERGEANT

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump and Special Jury).

Emperor vs. Thomas Little.....the Accused

The accused in this case, a European soldier was charged with the murder of Sergeant Major Baston at Ahmednagar on 13th Oct., 1921.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp with the Advocate General appeared for the Crown.

Mr. G. C. O'Gohnan appeared for the accused.

Mr. Kemp stating the case for the Crown said that the accused was in October last a corporal in the 2nd Durham Light Infantry stationed at Ahmednagar. The accused was a regimental Sergeant-Major in the same regiment. The facts of the case were, said the Counsel, simple and not in dispute. He did not know what the defence of the accused would be but probably it would be suggested that the accused was of unsound mind at the time. The facts of the case briefly were that on the night of the 13th of Ocober at about 10-15 Lieutenant Gill and Sergeant Christopher were engaged in receiving the night reports. A voice came from the dark outside which said "Just a minute, Sir, I shot Sergeant Major Bastord, and the accused emerged from the dark having a rifle in his hand. The rifle was examined and the accused was searched. Sergeant Ashton and others went to the bungalow where Sergeant Major Bastord was living at the time and they found him lying dead near his bed. He had a punctured wound on the arm and a severe wound in the head, and it appeared as if the bullet had gone right through the head from the right side to the left the brain substance was lying scattered on the floor. The defence was that the accused when he shot the deceased, did so when he was suffering from impulsive insanity, or what was technically known as 'petit-mal." This sort of insanity came on suddenly without any obvious or assignable reason and sometimes disappeared as suddenly as it appeared. There was no motive for the offence except a very inadequate one suggested by one of the witnesses. Major Turner, who said that the accused had been reprimanded several times at the instance of deceased for some very trivial military offences. The accused's family was a family tainted with insanity and several members of it were insane.

The accused when asked whether he had any staatment to make said that he did not realise what he had done until after he had fired the shot. He went immediately after to report to the orderly officer.

The Court—Do you recollect taking this rifle?

Accused—I have no recollection of it.

The Court—What was the last thing you remembered that evening before firing the gun.

Accused—I remember being in my own bungalow (barrack).

EVIDNCE OF INSANITY.

Several witness were called for the defence.

George Davi's Little was the first witness called for the defence to show that the family of the accused was tainted with insanity.

He said that the accused was his brother. He had no other relations in India. He had seven brothers and three sisters living. His mother had a brother named James Graham. He committed suicide in 1903. At the inquest a verdict of suicide under temporary insanity was given. His brother the accused was at Newcastle lodging with his uncle. James Graham. He left Newcastle to join the 'Durhams' in 1907. His eldest brother's name is Williams. He is now at a Criminal Lunatics Asylum in Ireland.

Sergeant Gordon the next witness said that he was serving in the same regiment as the accused. For some years the accused and he were serving in the same company. For same time, about end of 1916 and beginning of 1907, their battalion was stationed at Saraghharri a place some distance from Peshawar. While stationed there he behaved in a very queer manner. He kept on praying at odd times and once kicked the dixies in the cook-room.

Immediately before that he showed some sigus of queerness by refusing to speak to any one for days. In 1919 the batalion went to Sundi Kotal in Khyber Pass. Both the accused and I were there. When there he looked very depressed and one day the witness heard the report of a rifle, and on going up to see he saw the accused lying on the floor with a big gash in his breast. When the witness asked him whether he could help him. He asked the witness to throw him into the gutter and let him die. He was taken to a hospital. He believed that the accused deliberately attempted to commit suicide.

There was a Court of Inquiry and afterwards a Court-martial was held. The documents relating to there inquiries were produced and put in.

Continuing witnes said that he accused was now in his batalion from 1921. He was a very good soldier but showed just the same queerness about his behaviour, i.e., sometimes he would laught and talk and sometimes he would not talk to anyone for days.

Sergeant Geogoham the next witness said that he and the accused were in the first battalion from 1912 to 1920. He was put under observation at Saraghairi, because it was reported that he was not behaving in a reasonable manner. He was keeping on praying at odd times and once got very wild and he kicked all the dixies in the cook-rom. He was taken to Peshawar and kept under observation. The witness also spoke about the accused trying to commit suicide at Lundi Kotal. When this happened the witness was in the same tent with the accused.

Corporal Truesman among other things said that the accused behaved very queerly, did not talk to anybody for a long time and he actually told him that he felt very quer.

The Commander of the accused's platoon was the next witness called. He said that he knew the accused for about 12 months. He could never fathom the man. He never joined the sports or took part in any other game. He oftentimes failed to do something required of him, not from any idea of disobedience but owing to forgetfulness. He seemed to pass out of his mind.

He had overheard men talking that the accused was queer and not in his right senses. Personally he did not think so himself.

The jury retired to consider their verdict and returned in about 5 minutes. On being asked the foreman said that the jury unanimously were of opinion. That the accused was "not guilty," he having committed the offence when of unsound mind.

His Lordship while acquitting the accused directed that the accused be taken back to custody pending the orders of the government for his disposal.

EXTERNMENT ORDERS IN CALICUT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 14.

The District Magistrate has prohibited the Congress workers, Messrs. K. P. Kesava Menon, P. Achuthan, Karur Nambudiripad, P. Moiden Roya and Ullatil Gopala Menon, from entering the scheduled area, *viz.*, the disturbed *taluks*, with exception of Calicut, Mania, Palitz. Similar notices have also been served on Maulana Nader Ahashi, Kazi Abdul Wahid and Master Abdul Majid, who are representatives of the Association, known as Jamait Dawaito Tabligh-i-Islam of Bombay, deputed for relief work among Moplah women and children of the disturbed areas.

The wife of His Excellency the Governo of Daman gave birth of a son on the 28th ultimo. People of Daman are greatly pleased at the event.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

CHECK AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

EXCESSIVE SPEED OF TRAM CARS.

The adjournment meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. Twenty minutes of the Corporation were wasted for want of a quoram; at last, as one member after another poured in the business of the Corporation was continued at about 3-20 p.m. (B. T.) Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of Dr. Sukhia's resolution which stated that the opinion of the Municipal Solicitors should be obtained as to whether it was competent to the Corporation to appoint a Committee under Section 38 of the Municipal Act, for the purpose of conducting a test andit of the different Municipal Departments with a view to finding out any material impropriety or irregularity of expenditure in those Departments. After the explanation tendered by the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Sukhia withdrew his motion.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary of the Schools Committee regarding the grievances of the clerical staff and requested sanction of the Corporation to give increased salaries to two members of the staff.

On the motion of Dr. Jaule the required sanction was given to the Secretary.

Dr. N. H. E. Nukhia, next withdrew the following resolution in view of Mr. Dalvi's explanation that the important matter dealt with in it was still *subjudice*:—

"That the President be requested to ascertain from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust whether a defalcation or shortage of Trust money or miscalculation in accounts has recently occurred in which some of the employees of the Trust are involved, and if so what portion of the amount has been or is likely to be recovered and how the persons involved in the matter have been dealt with."

At this stage the President read out a reply to the Corporation's telegram from Princess Mary heartily thanking them for their congratulations on her marriage. The Corporation message was appreciated by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

TEST AUDIT.

Dr. Sukhia next moved the following resolution.

"That a Committee composed of the members to be named, be appointed to have the Test Audit of various Municipal Departments conducted in consultation with the Commissioner, and to submit to the Corporation reports from time to time as they may deem necessary.

2. That the Committee be requested to report what staff they will require to conduct the Test Audit, the staff being appointed under Section 78 of the Municipal Act.

3. That the Commissioner be requested to arrangement for full facilities being given by all Municipal Departments to the Committee and to the staff that may be deputed by them to carry out the test Audit work by issuing necessary orders to all Departments in the matter.

4. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Standing Committee with a request that they will arrange for any member or members from amongst the existing Secretarial staff to be deputed on the Test Audit work or for employing additional staff for the purpose in accordance with the report of the Test Audit Committee subject to the approval of the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia in the course of his lengthy speech said that sometime ago when the matter was before the Corporation a number of suggestions were made. He knew that certain Municipal Commissioners in the past did not object to the best audit being carried out, while some did object to that sort of procedure being adopted. In that case there was a clash of views. Some members of the Corporation would be surprised to learn that thousands of rupees were actually misappropriated by certain Municipal Officers. A large number of *Bhangis* and scavengers were supposed to have been employed by certain Municipal officers and money was spent on them by way of salaries, and when the actual enquiries were instituted it was found out that those *bhangis* and scavengers were non-existent and that the money went into the pockets of the officers. That incident occured some years ago. A committee was then formed which ultimately threw the whole burden of investigations on his shoulders. A Committee that he asked the Corporation to appoint should be a permanent committee. Let the Corporation have the Municipal Solicitors' opinion as to whether it was competent to appoint a committee, under section 38 of the Municipal Act, for the purpose of conducting a test andit of the different Municipal departments with a view to finding out any material impropriety or irregularity of expenditure in those departments. He need not wish to say further on the subject, but he was anxious to have legal opinion on the matter.

Mr. Boman Behram seconded the motion.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he did not think it was worth while going to the Municipal Solicitors for their opinion on the matter in question, because they had already got their opinion on it. The point he wished to put forward was that all sorts of bad and good people must exist. They might appoint a thousand Committees still they would not be able to find out one incident of cheating. He hoped to put some proposals before the Corporation very shortly. Things of that nature had occurred in the past and would occur in the future. They could not emply 17,000 men as Dr. Sukhia wanted them to do for the matter in question. He had talked about the subject with the Municipal officers and their only alternative for them was to employ more efficient men. He could agree that they did require a more permanent check approved by the Corporation on the Departments concerned. He hoped to put that proposal before he went on leave. Under the circumstances, he hoped that Dr. Sukhia would withdraw his motion.

Dr. Dadachanji said that some time back he also gave a similar notice of motion, but he withdrew it in view of the Commissioner's explanation. He hoped Dr. Sukhia would also do the same.

Dr. Sukhia said that he was glad to hear the explanation of the Commissioner and in view of that he withdrew the motion.

SPEED OF TRAM CAR.

Dr. Sukhia, next moved the following resolution:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain from the Tramways Company and inform th Corporation whether the Tramway Regulation, under which drivers of tram cars are restricted to use only upto the 4th notch on the controllers, limiting the speed of cars to a potential maximum of 10 miles an hour, and under which the controllers are locked so as to prevent the higher notches being used, has recently been relaxed so as to admit of the drivers being allowed to use higher notches, and to drive the car at a greater speed than 10 miles an hour in any part of the City and if so why without the previous approval of the Corporation such a departure has been made from the rule which was approved by the Corporation and whether the accidents have increased in number and severity since the speed of carts has been enhanced, giving details thereof so far as possible."

In moving the propositio Dr. Sukhia said that he, in his capacity of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, had come across several tramway accidents. The tramway company authorities said that they had increased the speed of the tramcars. The resolution would have a salutary effect on the company even on Kalbadevi and Girgaon Roads, the tramcars were running at a very fast speed. He learnt from the President that the authorities had reduced the speed of the tramcars to ten miles an hour.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master seconded the resolution which was unanimously passed.

On the motion Mr. J. B. Bomanbehram, the Corporation passed the following resolution:

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the sudden collapse of the rear portion of the building situated on the Babula Tank Road near Oomercarry known as 'Mawla chawl' causing deaths of three persons and he be requested to report regarding the causes which led to the sudden collapse of the said building and as to whether the tenants occupying the said building were warned in time to vacate the same.

"2. That the Municipal Commissioner be further requested to inform the Corporation as to whether any Municipal Inspector had reported about the condition of the building and any Municipal notices were served on the landlord pointing out the dangerous condition of the building and requiring him to take in hand at once the work of repairs so as to render the building safe for habitation."

After disposing of other minor matters the Corporation, adjourned till Thursday next.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED DUTY ON COTTON

The following resolution was adopted at a General Meeting of Millowners in India held in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay, on the 16th instant:—

That this meeting of representatives of the majority of textile mills throughout India desires to place on record its most emphatic protest against the proposed increase in the Cotton Excise Duty from three and a half to seven and a half per cent on the grounds that the duty is economically and fundamentally unsound, based as it is upon production; that it was imposed for political and not revenue purposes in the first instance; that it has rightly been condemned by all sections of the community since its institution, and that His Excellency Lord Hardinge gave a most explicit and definite assurance that the duty should be abolished as soon as financial considerations would permit; that this meeting is further of opinion that the proposal to enhance the import duty on Machinery is not only undesirable in the interests of India's industrial develop ment, as was admitted by the Finance Member in his Budget speech last year, but will place the Indian Mill industry, in particular, at a still further disadvantage in the already formidable competition which it is experiencing from Japan, inasmuch as the average rate o duty on imported machinery in the latter country is only 3½ per cent.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Rao Saheb Raghunathray N. Tawde to be Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, on probation, vice Khan Bahadur M. H. Taqi.

Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., M.L.A., to be District and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, Northern Division, vice Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Trikamlal Pranjiwandas Lakhia to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Surat.

Mr. Natvarlal Maganlal Parekhji, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach.

Mr. Shaikh Mohiyuddin Shaikh Vazir to be District Deputy Collector, Surat.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Acting Conservator of Forests, N. C., to hold charge of the duties of the Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, in addition to his own.

REPRESSION IN DHARWAR.

AN EIGHT MONTHS' RECORD.

The following is a list of Congress and Khilafat workers who have been sent to jail or punished in otherways during the 8 months since July 1921:—

1. Mahabud (24) Khilafat Volunteer, 6 months' R. I.
2. Hamid (22) Khilafat Volunteer, 6 months' R. I.
3. Anant S. Dabade (56) Congress Worker, 2 years' R. I.
4. Trimal K. Joshi (50) Congress member and picket, 1 years's R. I.
5. Wamanrao Jathay (60) proprietor of "Rajahansa" and Congress Worker, 1 year's R. I.
6. Aunacharya Hosakeri (50) Editor, "Vijaya", 1 year's R. I.
7. Madhvacharya Kalkeri (60) Newspaper-hawkers, 1 year's R. I.
8. Madhvarao Kamalapurs (25) College student, 1 year's R. I.
9. M. B. Kabur, M.A., LL.B. (30) pleaders and Editor, "Karmkir," 3 years' R. I.
10. V. R. Mudvedkers (36) Pleaders, 3 years' R. I.
11. Imamsab Maniar, (26) Member, Khilafat Committee, 1 year's R. I.
12. Mahamassab Sowadager (52) Under-Secretary, Khilafat Committee, 2 years R. I.
13. Usmansab Mulla (32) President, Khilafat Committee, Betijeri, 2 years' R. I.
14. Sultanmaster Raidurg (54) Munsi, Khilafat Committee, 2 years' R. I.
15. D. V. Herlakers (34) Chairman, Dharwar, Municipality Congress man, 1 year's R. I.
16. Mohadinsab Darji (50) Secretary, Khilafat Committee, 2 years' R. I.
17. Abadullasab Khalasi (36) Chairman, Khilafat Committee, 3 years' R. I.
18. Abdul Khadar Atar (32) Member, Khilafat Committee, 2 years' R. I.
19. Mahamadsab Rotivala (35) Auditor, Khilafat Committee, 2 years' R. I.
20 Abdul Rahiman (32) Khilafat Volunteer, 3 years' R. I.
21. G. G. Guttal, B.A., LL.B., (29) Congressman, 1 year's R. I.
22. N. N. Bhise (29) Propagandist, 2 years' R. I.
23. Shalambhat (20) Picket, 2 years' R. I.
24. Abdulla Daroga (19) Khilafat Volunteer, 2 years' R. I.
25. Budan Chapparband (31) Member, Khilafat Committee, 2 year's R. I.
26 Abdul Kareem Sengawala (18) Witness before the Congress Commission, 1 year's R. I.
27. Abdul Gavas Langoti (19) Chairman, Khilafat Committee and witness before Congress Committee, 1 year's R. I.
28. B. G. Kulkarni (41) Editor, "Shubhodaya", bound over for 1 year.
29. Y. B. Jothar, B. A., LL.B., (41) witness before Congress Commission, bound over for 1 year.
30. T. K. Pitre, B.A., LL.B., (50) Witness before Congress, Commission, bound over for 1 year.
31. N. K. Powar (22) College student, Secretary, Balmaruti Sangha, bound over for 1 year.
32. V. B. Joshi (ex-Rao Bahadur) (60) Retired Educational Inspector S. D., President, District Congress Arms Committee, License cancelled and pension withdrawn.
33. Abdul Khadar Langoti (25) Khilafat Volunteer, 4 months' R. I.
34. V. N. Joshi (48) President, Hubli Congress Committee, 1 year's S. I. under Section 108.
35. R. R. Diwakers, M.A., LL.B., (29) ex-Professor of Rajaram College and editor and printer, "Karmavir", 1 year's S. I. under Section 108.
38. R. S. Hukkeriker, M.A. (36) Editor of "Karmavir," Secretary, District Congress Committee, 1 year's S. I. under Section 124A.
39. Yellappa Samrani (Shoe-maker) (30) once a nominated member of Dharwar Municipality, witness before Congress Commission, 2 months' R. I.
40. K. H. Mudvedker (48), Editor, "Karmatakritta", 1 year's S. I. and 500 rupees fine under Section 124 A.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

AN OPEN LETTER TO DIRECTORS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sirs,—Whilst the business of the Company is increasing, which is no doubt very creditable to your Board, there is one very disguiding feature, and that is the enmously growing expenditure of the Co. According to the statute, 80 per cent of the revenue should be invested in the securities. For the last few years, the average expenditure is 21 per cent! It should not exceed 16 per cent. I wonder, how you, Sirs, the Auditors and the Actuary pass this expenditure of 21 per cent! And how is this met? Is it not partly met from the Reserve Fund? And, Sirs, what is the good of securing a very large volume of business, when the net result to the shareholders and Policyholders is not appreciable? Your present establishment is top heavy. There are fishes and loaves only for Europeans. And where you do throw a crumb to an Indian, you never give him the same pay, the same power and the same position. Even in point of promotion, leave, house rent and gratuity, you don't treat your European and Indian employees alike. Retrenchment is absolutely necessary and so is equal treatment and equal opportunities to Europeans and Indians—merit being the sole test. You, Sirs, are capable and resourceful, and if you concentrate your attention on these matters, you will surely raise the Co. to a sounder, position and greater prosperity. —Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A correspondent wires:—At a mass meeting held at Belgaum on the 15th instant, resolutions were passed congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his arrest and expressing determination to carry out the Bardoli programme.

"FOREIGN PROPAGANDA"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest Mr. Sapre's letter on "Foreign Propaganda" and your notes on the same. It is to be regretted that we have not fully realised the value of our propaganda in foreign countries, especially in England. The old organisation certainly deserved a deathblow from Mahatmaji; but since then no serious attempts have been made to represent our true position in England, with the result that the propaganda carried out by the "Die-hards" has been successful in prejudicing our cause to a considerable extent. One of the result has been the resignation of Mr. Montagu. We have depended to a large extent on the Labour Party to voice our opinion in the Parliament. There have been instances in which this party has either kept quiet or seriously worked against our cause. One of the most glaring instances was the inexplicable silence of the Labour Party in the debate on the King's Speech. Col. Wedgewood gave an explanation in the "Daily Herald" for this amazing conduct, but the explanation was very lame. Though we do not depend upon the British public for our political salvation, it is necessary to keep up our propaganda in England. Time after time questions of first importance rise in England, in which Indian interests outside India receive the most scanty attention. Considerable interest in Indian matters has been kept up by Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, who addresses three or four meetings every week, in different parts of England. During the last ten years his association with the Labour Party has made him a most conspicuous figure in England, with the result that he has recently been nominated for the Battercy division for the next Parliamentry Election. There is a constant call on his time and services from all parts of the country to address meetings on questions of Indian politics and Labour. He has made great personal sacrifices of wealth and position, which else might have been his, in furthering the cause of India with the help of the Labour Party. Yet it is to be regretted that he has received very scany support in his political career from our Indian friends. Mr. Saklatwalla's chances at the next election are taken as dead certainty, yet in the strenuous work that he is carrying on, he stands considerably in need of moral and material support to back him in his work, and I hope, that those who look upon the present situation from a very broad standpoint, affecting not only Indians in India, but Indians throughout the world, will not fail to give the necessary support to Mr. Saklatwala in continuing his activities in England and in his struggle to find admission in the House of Commons where India at present has no true friend.—Yours, etc.

KAPILRAM VAKIL.

MATUNGA STATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to spare me a short space in your valued journal to enable me to ventilate the grievances of the Matunga residents relating the Matunga station of the G. I. P. Railway.

Matunga is a fairly big station with a traffic of passengers numbering approximately 6,000 including 4,000 workmen of the Matunga Workshop. There is a small wicket gate at the entrance of the Matunga station. This gate hardly enables two passengers at a time to pass through it. And woe to the unlucky passengers who happens to be in a hurry to catch a train which has steamed just then into the station and when they have got to thread through a large crowd of rushing passengers from the opposite direction! And your readers can well imagine if these unlucky passengers happen to be some ladies! The wicket gate is a standing evil for the last six months. The Matunga Residents Association, ever watchful to do its bit to remove the inconveniences of Matunga residents, has striven hard to bring the force of this inconvenience to the notice of the Railway authorities. After a large pile of letters and reminders the Secretary of the Association learnt to the effect that "arrangements are being made to provide a wicket gate at the entrance to the platform at Matunga station." This assurance of the Railway authorities was dated January, 28th. But so far nothing in the direction, either of widening the gate or constructing new ones, has been done. Has the Railway Company been reduced to that state of stinking poverty that it has got to consider for such a long time the proposal of spending hardly two hundred rupees? Will the authorities now wake up and do their bit to remove the grievance?

Sir, this is not all that the passengers suffer from. If your space had only allowed me the indulgence of some more lines I would present your readers with many other inconveniences by no means less intolerable in character. The ticket office is located on the other side of the platforms and one has got to cross the bridge before one has any chances of securing a ticket. The station platforms have neither a watermine nor latrines and urinals. The clock promised a long time back by the then D. T. S. is perhaps in the process of construction or a fatality pursues it also as it is doing in case of the big clocks at the Bori Bunder Station for the past many months. The funds perhaps are not still available for constructing one more platform for which space has been kept since long. This provisional list mostly of sins of omission will I sincerely hope rouse the authorities from their moral anaemea and culpable negligence of duty.—Yours, etc.

A MATUNGA RESIDENT.

Matunga, March 9.

CATHOLIC GENERAL HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

The Society has been organised with the object of providing medical relief, primarily to the Catholics of this city and Presidency. Besides establishing hospitals, dispensaries, etc., it aims at training Catholics as nurses, midwives, hospital assistants and compounders. Catholic ladies, gentlemen or institutions subscribing Rs. 1,000 or more to the funds of the Society will be called founders those paying Rs. 500 or more benefactors, Rs. 250 life members and Rs. 10 ordinary members. Contributions from non-Catholics will also be accepted. The governing body of the Society will be a Board of trustees consisting of six members and a managing committee of twelve members. Both these bodies are irremovable for six years, but that is evidently a matter which concerns the members of the Society alone. The society has been registered under the Societies' Resignation Act. Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, 29-9, Girgaum.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIAN "A" (4) BEAT BOMBAY RANGERS (B)

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground at 5-30 p.m. The Tournament has now entered on its more serious phase—the Tournament proper. The preliminary beats between local teams are now finished and the wholesome method of sifting the wheat from the chaff by the merciless process of the knock-out system has yielded a residue of the better teams—while the weaker ones have so to say gone to the wall—or the limbs of forgotten things. A fairly large crowd gathered to witness the first match of the Tournament proper and a splendid day's sport was witnessed.

The contestants were Lusitanian "A" and the Bombay Rangers. Both the teams were well up to the mark and quite capable of giving a good account of themselves. The clashing of two such evenly balanced teams was productive of a sound display of hockey and the game itself was brimful of interest. From start to finish a fast pace was kept up and there were several exciting interludes which were of immense spectacular interest. The forward line of both the teams were distinctly good—but the Lusitanian back enjoyed a slight advantage over their rivals in this department. The Lusitanian forwards were more enterprising and the component parts worked with the precision of mechanism. Their passing bouts elicited frequent spontaneous applause and their victory by 4 goals to 3 is in no small measure to be attributed to the excellence of the forward line. The Rangers' defence was caught napping on more than one occasion and instead of trying to avert disaster by sound defence they often resorted to the questionable tactics of blocking and obstructing the advancing Lusitanian forwards.

Some comments about the umpiring are unavoidable in this connection. There were numerous instances of infringements of rules during the course of the game to which the umpires especially Mr. Reporter adopted a sublimely indifferent attitude. To more than one glaring instance of obstruction Mr. Reporter cocked a Nelson eye. Nothing could disturb the placid serenity and philosophic calm of this phlegmatic gentleman with the whistle—not even foul play under his very nose. There were, injustice to the umpire it must be said, occasions when the whistle was sounded, but Mr. Reporter's sins of commission were more unpardonable than his sins of omission. It is to be hoped that the standard of umpiring will improve. We will leave it at that for the present.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play started punctually at 5-30 p.m. The exchanges were even at the beginning. But this was just preliminary sparring for an opening and by the time the rival teams had taken stock of each other play began to assume a more serious complexion. Determined efforts were made by the Lusitanian forwards to take the Rangers' citadel by assault—but they were baulked in these attempts by judicious clearances of Charles, the Rangers' right full-back. But the initiative was soon wrested from them and the next period saw the Rangers quintette in full cry after the ball. The Lusitanian goal area became the vortex of action and from a clever pass on the right wing Sequiera, the Rangers' right-in, found the Lusitanian net by a stinging shot at close quarters. For the rest of the first half the Lusitanians tried hard for an equalism—but their attempts were frustrated by an equally wary defence. The cleverest Lusitanian passes were intercepted and the "goods often failed to be delivered" or delivered to the wrong man. Almost at the last minute of the first half the Lusitanians scored through Pais—their right-in, and when the teams crossed over they did so on level terms.

The play in the second half was more brisk. Lusty hitting, quick sprinting, clever passing bouts and tricky scorping up were all features of the game that ensued. The Lusitanians saw most of the attack—but the Rangers were not very much behind. Almost immediately after the restart the Lusitanian score was enhanced by a second goal being batched—Gomes, their centre, being responsible for the lucky shot. But more was yet to come and close on the heels of the second a third goal was notched—Pais again distinguishing himself. The Rangers' attack which had been lacking instamina up to this time up, woke up and succeeded so far as to force a couple of short corners—resulting in nothing tangible. This period saw most of the foul play and obstruction referred to, but which escaped the vigilance of the referee responsible. But the Lusitanians were not to be refused and they scored a fourth goal—through Johnnie, their right-out. The honours during the next ten minutes rested with the Rangers. Their forward line began to tone up and showed vastly improved form. As the result of determined attacks two goals were scored by them—in this half—the last one almost preceding the closing whistle. C. W. D'Souza and P. D'Souza were responsible for the goal. When play ended the Lusitanians were victory by just the odd one in 7 goals.

Lusitanian "A" ..... 4 goals.
Bombay Rangers ..... 3 goals.

The teams were:—

Lusitanian "A":—Goal: Mascarenhas; Backs: J. F. Pais and Sylvester Fernandes; Half-Backs: A. Fernandes, Pat. Mendes and Louis Paul; Forwards: B. Pais, Gomes, Johnnie DeSousa, Cyriaco DeSousa and H. Saldanha.

Bombay Rangers:—Goal: C. Coveney; Full-Backs: H. Charles and J Abrahams; Half-Backs: J. Sodder, P. Powell and J. Goes; Forwards: P. Sequiera, C. W. D'Souza, P. D'Souza, V. Carvalho and H. Powell.

Umpires:—Messrs. Reporter and Kapadia.

TODAY'S GAME.

B. B. S. Old Boys "B" vs. Poona Rangers.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 15.

Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 16.

League (First Division):—Everton nil, Tottenham nil. Bradford City one, Cardiff nil. Birmingham one, Aston Villa nil.

League (Second Division):—South Shields nil, Notts County nil.

League (Third Division, Southern):—Reading one, Millwall nil.

Friendly Match:—Army one, Chelsea three at Aldershot.

Scottish League:—Partick two, Hibernian nil. Celtic two, Motherwell nil.

Scottish Cup Replay:—Aberdeen two, Hamilton nil.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Turkish Treaty and Britain's Duty" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. S. R. Bomonji to preside.

Urgent Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association, 123, Esplanade Road, 6 p.m.

The S. S. "Caledonia" with mails of the 2nd instant expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

Dr. Savarker's Lecture on the "Present System of Government", before ladies, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3 p.m.

Improvement Trust Meeting 3-30 p.m.

The Jamnadas Nursery Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 18.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 19.

The 8th Exhibition of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, Empire Theatre, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Hon. Sir N. C. Macleod presiding.

MONDAY, March 20.

Annual General Meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, Government House, 5 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Anselm Francis D'Crasto on Saturday, the 18th instant at 7-45 a.m. (S. T.) at the Church of St. Bras, Amboli, Andheri. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday the 16th instant Mr. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Bhawoo Navalkar, Sub-Accountant, Central Bank of India, Ltd., to Miss Maltibai eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Balaji Jagannath Jayakar.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer "Naldera" has on board the outward mails of the 9th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 15th instant.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND.

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Regt. A. F. (India), will play at the Chowpatty Band-stand to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FATIMABIBI, ROGAY, DISPENSARY.

During the month of February last the total number of patients treated in this charitable Dispensary was 9,134 of which 3566 were males, 2804 females and 2763 children. Average daily attendance was 326.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. Zahuri Ahmed, Barrister Sirdar Jagat Singh Akali and B. P. Bharucha will speak on "Turkish Treaty and Britain's Duty" and Mr. Bomanji will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

As arranged in the programme of visits the members are requested to attend sharp on Sunday next (the 19th instant), at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.), near the west portico of Grant Road Station, or at 8 a.m. (S. T.), at the mill entrance to visit the Maneckjee Petit Mills, Tardeo.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSN. (LADIES' BRANCH).

The Annual General Meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association takes place at the Government House, Malabar Point, on Monday next (the 20th instant), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

DUTY ON MOTOR CARS-A PROTEST

The Motor Trade Association (Western India), in protesting against the proposed increase in the duty on Motor Car Imports, is of opinion that the heavily increased duty will result in considerably reduced import of Motor cars and that the tendency will be for cheaper cars being imported, with the consequence that there will be decrease in revenue.

AGRICULTARAL OUT LOOK.

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops continue. Picking of cotton was in progress in Ahmedabad, Panch Mehals, Broach, Surat, Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Baroda. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the folling instructions strioty and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting mony please writs your nome and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No. if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructnios would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct us also at the same time about the remittance by a seperate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

GANDHI: HIS LIFE: AND SPEECHES.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule. By M. K. Gandhi. Cheap popular Edition As. 8. To Subscribers of the Indian Review As. 6.

M. K. Gandhi: A sketch of his Life and Career. This book gives a running account of Mr. Gandhi's life and career, including his labours in South Africa. The sketch is brought up to date with a descriptive and critical review of his activities in India re. the Kaira and Champaran affairs, the Satyagraha and Non-Cooperation Movements. There are ample quotations from his speeches and writings on different subjects. Price Annas Four.

M. K. Gandhi. By the Rev. Doke. With Foreword by Lord Ampthill. This is a cheap, popular edition of an inspiring book (M. K. Gandhi: An Indian Patriot in South Africa) written by a great Christian friend and admirer of Mr. Gandhi. Price Re. One. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha. Reprinted from his Speeches and Writings. Contains an account of the starting of the Satyagraha movement and its suspension in 1919, As. 8. To Subs. of "I. R." As. 6.

Gandhi's Speeches and Writings. Third Edition, considerably enlarged. Contains his speeches and writings on the South African Indian question, his views on indentured labour and Indians in the Colonies, his jail experiences in South Africa, his pronouncements on the Champaran and Khaira affairs, his discourses on Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha, the Punjab outrages, the Khilafat question, Swaraj, Non-Cooperation, Swadeshi, National education and a number of other essays and papers on current problems. With numerous appreciations by distinguished men—Indian, English, and American; Portraits and illustrations, cloth bound, indexed. Rs. 3. To Subscribers f the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance. It is cheapest to send in the subscription of Rs. 5 by M. O. If by cheque it should be for Rs. 5-4.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

DIXONS ENGINEERING WORKS

(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)
Mazagon Road, BOMBAY.
Established 1886. On Government List.
CONSTRUCTIONAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS.
Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
STORE SUPPLIERS.
Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant Machinery, Hardware, etc.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers,
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Office Tel. 786. Works Tel. 2154.
Telegrams: "NOXID."

INSURE

Against Fire Accident Sickness, Burglary and Embezlement and all Risks connected with Motor Cars, Horses, Carriages, Lifts, and Plates, Glass, with

THE
GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
18-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India G. M. ROSE.

SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makenji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.) Soliciting inquires and orders.

INDIA SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.

Show Room:—290, Shaik Memon Street Near Mulji Jetha Market.
Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road Near Simplex Mills,
BOMBAY.

TAKE YOUR SHARE

of the real joy of life. But, first break the bonds of habit which keep you from the ALLEN PORTABLE TUBLESS BATH. Why continue a helpless victim to that insanitary tub system of washing and re-washing in water dirtied by one's own body?

NALSUM-PRADIN CO
Girgaon, Bombay.
9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 17, 1922.

ECONOMY OR BANKRUPTCY.

"I am Sir Oracle. Let no dog bark". Such in brief is the pronouncement of the Army Department to the Legislative Assembly which, tamed to active tail-wagging habits, has presumed to utter a feeble cry against the rapacity of the military budget. Last year they wanted sixty-three crores to save this country against the annihilating onset of invasion. Such was Lord Rawlinson's "considered opinion". As a matter of fact, the gross bill for military services amounted to Rs. 71.55 crores. The gross bill for next year is estimated at Rs. 67.02 crores. We all know that ram pant expenditure will not lie within the limits. Criticism of the non-votable item will not affect the demands of the British garrison and its auxiliary forces. They can spend money taken from the exchequer at their pleasure and there is no one effectively to question them. Two points ought to be noticed in connection with the autocracy of the Headquartors. The expenditure soon to be actually incurred is in excess of estimates. The figure depends on a number of contingencies. The Government claim that economy has been effected by reducing military works, by putting off the purchase of new equipment and by "taking credit for an anticipated shortage of British troops". None of these alleged retrenchments can be of an abiding character. To take the last point first, we notice that the British War Office modified the proposal of the Geddes Committee to the pressure of India, ostensibly at the importunate cry of the Simla authorities. Sir Malcolm Hailey, when drafting his speech, seems to have taken a problemmatical shortage for granted. It was the proposal of the Geddes Committee to reduce British troops by 54,000 men, but Sir Robert Horne mentioned in Parliament that the reduction could stop at 39,000 men "owing to the Government of India changing its mind in regard to the number of troops it needed"; that is to say, the establishment is to exceed the minimum of the Geddes Committees proposal by 15,000 men owing to the spontaneous clamour of the Indian Government touching the number of British troops they needed. We have repeatedly warned our readers against the folly of dissociating the so-called establishment of India from the requirements of Britain's Empire. The "Statesman" thinks that the process indicated by Sir Robert Horne in Parliament, involves a sleight-of-hand transfer of "Home" burdens on to the back of India—let us add, as a result of the independent ratiocination of India and her express wish to secure the load. Nor is there the slightest hope that the postponement of purchases would affect the burden of next year. To quote Lord Rawlinson in the Assembly: "Owing to financial considerations, I have postponed for the next twelve months, purchases of expensive equipment like amoured cars, machine-guns, tanks, etc., which are so urgently needed in order to bring the Indian Army to a high standard of modern military efficiency". The concession is that after one year there will be a crushing weight of capital expenditure for better efficiency, but let it be noted that the intensification of quality will not be accompanied by a restriction of the outspread establishment itself. Military Works are said similarly to be starved, no doubt to the temporary jeopardy of the Empire in the face of invisible invaders.

Then there is the bottomless pit for money in Waziristan where our troops are likely to be exercised for at least a decade. "As regards Waziristan, I fear that the figure can be regarded as tentative only, for it is always difficult to forecast the exact effect of military operations of this nature", so said Sir Malcolm Hailey, though the Commander-in-Chief was more reticent about current costs. We venture to say that if a clean liquidated balance-sheet is furnished to-day of Waziristan, we shall be found already to have exceeded the pleasant figure assumed by the Finance Member. But who knows anything about Waziristan, except the strategists? It is a barbarous, God-forsaken teritory: but there it is, the Eye of the Frontier, the Outpost of Empire, the Corridor of the East. It is an abstruse affair. Concurrently with it we see an extra demand for Rs. 60 lakhs under "political charges": it is also a mystery. The military budget is thus governed by unforeseen expenses and expeditions which the public cannot question to any good purpose, but we emphatically affirm that at the present rate of profligacy, we shall have to face the terrible, cumulative effects of deferred expenditure in the next three years. What has Lord Rawlinson to say to this indeterminate outlay against the invasion of India? He is perfectly collected and a little monotonous. This year he claims his "considered judgment" to be final. Lord Rawlinson protests that he would brook no interference from the British War Office. Brave words to be sure, but Lord Rawlinson, who had by an ace missed the place of the Earl of Cavan, is wont to take a broad outlook, crediting India with the imaginary good fortune that the greatest Sea-Power did not take advantage of India's lack of a Navy. What Sir Robert Horne mentioned in Parliament is due to the voluntary discretion of the Higher Staff in India which is slaving exclusively for the protection of the land against thundering legions like those of Alexander the Great. Can we within a wretched generation hope for a reduction of military expenditure?

Lord Rawlinson lays down exacting conditions for a "consideration" of the question of reduced garrisons. Briefly put, until India wins a first class certificate for solid *ek dum* loyalty to the Empire, India must groan under crushing military burden. The conditions laid down from year to year seem subject to variation. We subjoin the terms of reduction formulated and expressed by Lord Rawlinson in two consecutive years:—

1922.	1921.
"When the internal situation is quiet when a united India can show that her loyalty and devotion to the British Empire are beyond question, and when those who ought to know better cease to stir up racial animosities, I shall be prepared to consider a reduction in the Army, but not before.	"If our agreement with Afghanistan is satisfactory, if the Treaty of Sevres is revised on lines satisfactory to us and the Turks, if the Bolshevik menace disappears and if Non-Cooperation agitators cease to lead astray the ignorant and gullible masses, then I shall not only be prepared for, but will welcome reductions in our military strength and expenditure."

Of last year's conditions, Afghanistan is attending to her own business, as usual; the Bolsheviks and their conquering power have been proved to be a myth; the Treaty of Sevres is unsatisfactory, for which we owe our thanks to Britain and for which, apparently, Britain owes the thanks to us for excess troops; the non-cooperators, it is true, do not happen to be extinct. Still out of the totality of conditions, a little ought to be deducted as fulfilled; but Lord Rawlinson promptly plumps for such cosmic and undemonstrable contingencies as the loyalty of "united" India to the Empire and the absence of racial ill-will. The evils of race-contempt and race-greed are not of Indian origin. The Commander-in-Chief dictates terms for the reduction of the garrison, which terms his countrymen alone ought to think of performing. But we ask the public to note the shifting pretexts made for our crushing military expenditure. We shall not be surprised if we hear in 1924 that till affairs in Mexico take a favourable turn and racial affection is proved in the slave capital of Timbuctoo, India ought to remain ready against aggression in the Khyber Pass. Candidly, we see no limit to time-serving arguments unless it be by the bonafide acceptance that the normal purpose of the Indian Army is exclusively for the defence of our frontier and the prevention of civil disorders. But, as the Esher Committee openly hinted, so long as the annexations of Britain continue, the Army in India is the active factor, and the annexation of the globe, its exploitation and the conferring of self-government on it, ought to take a long time. Meanwhile, India is in the position of a reckless bondsman armed to the teeth, but perishing for lack of nutritous sustenance. We are almost at the stage when, pompously accoutred for war, we shall see the consequences of economic emaciation ending in inevitable dissolution.

RELIEF IN MALABAR.

From a telegram which we publish ed yesterday the public must have seen that the District Magistrate of Malabar has prohibited the entry into the lately disturbed areas of the District of not only prominent Congress workers like Messrs. Kesava Menon, Gopala Menon and Moideen Koya but even of representatives of a purely religious and humanitarian Muslim body like the Jamiat Dawat-o-Tabligh-i-Islam Poona, which has never meddled in politics. Last week we published a lengthy report from the Secretary of the Jamiat, describing the tragic condition of hundreds of Moplah families in the interior of the District and appealing earnestly to all Muslims to render them help. Mr. Knapp, Special Commissioner, has himself recently confessed that there are over 30,000 Moplah women and children who stand in need of immediate relief. The Secretary of the Jamiat from a closer investigation of the conditions declares that there are at least two lakhs of Moplahs who need relief. There is no official agency engaged in relief work and the resources at the disposal of the semi-official Central Relief Committee are admittedly inadequate to cope with the extent of the distress. In these circumstances, is it not amazing that the authorities in Malabar should put obstacles in the way of workers who are anxious to carry relief to the suffering women and children? Neither the authorities nor the Central Relief Committee are, on their own showing, in a position to render all the help necessary to the families in distress, and yet the former are preventing relief reaching these families from any other quarters! Is this humanity? Does Mr. Knapp or the District Collector expect that these workers, instead of busying themselves in relief work, will carry on secret political propaganda among starving, destitute, widowed women, and orphaned children? On what ground, again, does the District Magistrate prohibit the workers of an entirely non-political body like the Jamiat Dawat-o-Tabligh-i-Islam from trying to relieve the sufferings of their co-religionists? The women and children of Moplahs, who cannot surely be allowed to suffer for the sins of their husbands or fathers, have been neglected all these months and have put up with untold sufferings. It should have been the duty of the authorities to place every facility before every volunteer agency anxious to carry relief to them. But what do we actually find? In the name of humanity and civilisation Lord Willingdon's Government must intervene and remove the ban which the authorities in Malabar through false political considerations have placed on the humanitarian work of non-official agencies.

BANGLORE INSTITUTE

With a promptness, which is commendable, the Committee which was appointed to enquire into the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has submitted its report and if the recommendations contained therein are carried out honestly, this splendid institution, which has remained all these years a white elephant, may yet become the pride of India, such as was hoped by its illustrious founder. The causes which have prevented the Institute from discharging the functions for which it was originally intended are well within the knowledge of every honest observer of its working and though the Committee has, out of regard for the susceptibilities of the authorities who have squandered its resources, refrained from going deep into some of them, particularly the past management of the Institute, it has revealed sufficiently the other shortcomings of the Institute to enable us to realise that unless its entire machinery is overhauled and the interference of the bureaucracy in its internal administration reduced to the minimum, it may as well be abolished and the monies that will become available thereby utilised for better purposes. Our contemporary, the "Hindu," does not exaggerate when it remarks that the Institute, as at present conducted, constitutes "an oligarchy of European Professors, each acting separately except in securing mutual independence of action, almost all at loggerheads with their students, none obliged to help their students according to any definite course of studies, and all privileged zealously to pursue their private practice at the expense of their legitimate professorial duties." That a retired Director of Public Instruction or a past member of the Executive Council of the Madras Government should have been placed at the head of a premier temple of science is a fact eloquent of the maladministration from which the Institution has been suffering ever since its birth. If its late benefactor had been alive, he would have burned his wealth sooner than part with the hard-earned monies which were to be wasted in this reckless manner. We are glad to see that the Committee has recommended a thorough overhauling of the constitution. Though, apparently, the Committee has made no adverse remarks on the practice of appointing non-scientific men at the head of the Institute, it is to be hoped that henceforth the Institute will be placed in charge of a really first-rate scientist. In this connection, we cannot but permit the reflection as to what the Institute might have achieved all these years, if an Indian scientist of the type of a Bose or a Ray had been entrusted with its direction, with all the resources at its command!

The Committee has found that the Institute suffers both from indefiniteness of aim and lack of co-ordination of its activities. "In our opinion it is most undesirable," the Committee says, "that the activities of the Institute should be confined to matters which bear on the application of science to industry." The Committee declares that research in the field of pure science is as valuable and desirable in India as that in the field of applied science. Hence, it recommends the retention of the department of pure and applied chemistry and its reinforcement with a set of professorial chairs. The committee also recommends the creation of a department of applied mechanics and electrical technology. Instead of the professors working, as at present, in isolation and in a desultory manner, a well-regulated plan for the co-ordination of their activities is suggested by the Committee. These and other recommendations, if carried out, are sure to convert the Institute into a real temple of science, which "will prove to be of almost limitless service to India and to Indians." All past attempts to reform the Institute failed because of the greed of power of the Indian bureaucracy. Will the bureaucracy henceforward at least permit the Institute to fulfil its mission? Only a strong Indian element on the board of control and on the professorial staff can achieve the end in view.

Notes of the Day

An Immediate Need.

If any further argument were needed to emphasise the wisdom of the step we urged in these columns the other day, the so-called "interview" which, Reuter reports, Yusuf Kemal Bey accorded somebody unnamed supplies it. Only a strong Khilafat deputation in Europe will save the Turks from succumbing to the seductions of Europe's "diplomats". Of the so-called interview we may say this. If it is authentic, then Yusuf Kemal Bey has clearly been depressed and intimidated by the downfall of Mr. Montagu and the virulently partizan and hostile reception accorded to the Government of India's warning by the Coalition Cabinet and notably by Lord Curzon—the man with whom the Kemalist delegates will have to deal. The Turks have been fighting almost continuously for their very existence since 1912. Is it to be wondered at that they are weary of war? And when a delegation of these gallant but simple people find the greatest Power in Europe frankly hostile to even the Turkish claims in respect of Thrace and Smyrna, it is conceivable that they should be tempted to despair of being able to win recognition of their just claims and to be inclined to accept a half-loaf for the present—hoping later to secure the whole rightful loaf when circumstances are more favourable. But such a mood can clearly be only one of the moment, when, with the resignation of Mr. Montagu, the Turks find themselves approaching a Near East Conference in which they will have no friends to sympathise with them and to advise them. It is this mood of momentary despair that an Indian Khilafat Delegation can dispel. But we write as though the authenticity of Yusuf Kemal Bey's reported interview with an unknown and unnamed person were undoubted. Personally, however, we have very strong suspicions that a clever interviewer has either put admissions into the mouth of the Kemalist Foreign Minister which he would be the first to deny, or that the entire interview is a piece of clever propaganda.

More Indications.

Mr. Ameer Ali's letter to the "Times", a summary of which was published by a contemporary yesterday, still further seems clearly to suggest that what is most needed just now in Europe and England is the recognition of the right of Indian Muslims to make their voice heard in any discussion as regards a Turkish settlement. Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords denied most emphatically that Indian Muslims could claim such a voice as a right. A Khilafat delegation to Europe will make it very clear that India's Muslims not only claim this right, but are able to exercise it. Even Lord Curzon could not gag such a delegation however much he may have sought to close Mr. Montagu's mouth and Lord Reading's. As we have already pointed out, in a previous article on the subject, the Northcliffe Press alone will ensure, for Lord Northcliffe's own purposes, that any utterance by a Khilafat delegation will receive the widest possible publicity in Great Britain. By way of further testimony to the present policy of the Northcliffe Press which is now sedulously creating an atmosphere in Great Britain favourable to Muslim demands, we have the report of Lord Northcliffe's interview with Lord Derby at Paris, in the course of which Lord Northcliffe told the possible successor of Mr. Montagu of the state of feeling now ruling throughout the Islamic world. Lord Northcliffe states further that he endeavoured to impress upon Lord Derby the unity of Muslim opinion throughout the East in regard to Constantinople, Thrace, *and the Holy Places*. As an earnest of the Northcliffe Press' present (if fugitive and selfish) propaganda for the cause of the Khilafat, we had yesterday the "Times of India's" "special" cable (through the Northcliffe London "Times" Special Service) laying particular emphasis on the religious bond that exists to-day stronger than ever between Muslims all over the East. This cable is obviously a propagandic one. Its motive is revealed by the falsehood it promulgates together with the truth—which falsehood is that "instructed" (*sic*) Egyptian opinion is inclined to consider that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi was justified, when all the world knows that the Mahatma's programme and policy of non-co-operation have been adopted by the admiring Egyptians in their own struggle. But it does not stop when it declares that to Egyptians the future of Turkey and the Khilafat "is one of supreme importance." It is, we believe, wise—nay, imperative—that we exploit what truth the Northcliffe propaganda contains to its utmost while we repudiate its falsehoods emphatically and clearly. This can only be done by a representative Khilafat delegation, on which Hindu Nationalism is represented, visiting England to help the Turks and to tell the British public the truth.

The Wasters.

Mr. Chamberlain has confirmed with the aid of statistics Lord Rawlinson's statement in the Legislative Assembly that the present strength of the Indian army is somewhat below the pre-war strength, so far as numbers are concerned. Yet the army costs to-day more than double the amount it cost in 1913-14. How does Lord Rawlinson explain this phenomenon? The increased cost of living alone cannot account for the increase, for there has not been so great an increase in the cost of the British army proportionately to its numbers, though the rise in the cost of living has been greater in England than in India. Nor can the additional expenditure, incurred since the war, on the aerial forces, explain the huge increase in the total cost of the Indian army. In these circumstances, one cannot but conclude that there is something radically wrong in the military finances of this country and that it is of the paramount importance that they should be subjected to a close scrutiny—not by military "experts" alone as usual but with the aid of an independent committee of non-officials Will the Legislative Assembly insist on such a scrutiny?

Party Labels.

The new party that has sprung up at Delhi has labelled itself as the "National Party." Perhaps, one should not quarrel with Sir Sivaswamy Iyer and Messrs. Samarth, Jamnadas and Co. It has become the fashion to assume party names which have as little relation to the principles associated with such names as the assumption of the mandates by some of the Allied nations has to the principle of "trusteeship for civilisation" enunciated in the Covenant of the League of Nations. The "Democratic Party" has at least this excuse that it embraces the most radical elements within the four corners of the Assembly and the Council of State. Just as in the kingdom of the blind, the one-eyed man may legitimately claim to be crowned king, Dr. Gour and his friends who go further than the rest of the members in their outspokenness and in certain of their actions, may libel themselves "Democrats," though their "democracy" in the eyes of the world at large must not seldom appear as milk and water compared with the genuine stuff the world knows outside the Delhi chambers. But it is a travesty of party nomenclature for politicians of the type of Sir Sivaswami, Mr. Samarth and Mr. Jamnadas who find themselves more often than not on the side of officialdom on vital national issues to appropriate to themselves and their inconsiderable following the name of the "National Party." By the way, why are labels such as "Moderate," "Liberal," "National Liberal," and so on, given the go-by? Are the new party labels to be confined to the Assembly and the council—or are they to be used outside these also? Or are these politicians to be known by a certain label in Delhi, another in Bombay and a third in Madras and a fourth elsewhere?

Maharashtra Free Libraries Conference.

The first session of the Conference was held at Poona on the 18th and 19th June, 1921. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in his presidential address, gave a succinct account of the magnificent libraries of Susa, Alexandria, Cordova, Tripoly and ancient and medieval India. The conference was held to give stability to the reading rooms and libraries which are started in a moment of enthusiasm and allowed to die out for want of public support. Mr. N. C. Kelkar's suggestion that blue-books should be sent gratis to free reading rooms and libraries, will, we are sure, be gladly acted upon by the Publicity Bureaus which find it very difficult to justify their existence. As a result of the Conference, the "Maharashtra Free Reading Rooms and Libraries Association" has been started with the object of spreading a network of free reading-rooms and libraries in Marathi-speaking districts and starting a model free library. Communications should be addressed to the Secretaries, 529, Narayan Peth, Poona City.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

FEAR OF UNREST IN INDIA.

SIR H. WILSON'S PLEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 16.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Worthington Evans, introducing the Army estimates, said that the proposed personnel of 152 thousand, excluding troops on the establishment of India, showed a reduction of 20,000 men, compared with 1914, when there were 146 thousand as Army Reserve and 55,000 Militia. The Reserve to-day was 66,000 and there was no militia; but we had large potential reserve of War veterans. He proposed to strengthen the Reserve by enlisting key men and to restart the Militia at the cost of a million sterling.

Dealing with the risks involved by reduction, Sir L. W. Evans said that the Army might be called upon to reinforce the Crown Forces in India. The General Staff had pointed out that, in certain eventualities, reinforcements, much in excess of our future establishments, might be required. He hoped that sound policy and wise administration would justify our taking the risk. He also hoped that the policy of associating Egypt more closely with the Government of Egypt would enable reduction of troops there; but if that policy failed, it might be necessary to send reinforcements to Egypt. There were possibilities which might require heavy reinforcements for troops on the Rhine and in Constantinople.

An interesting contribution to the debate on Army Estimates was the maiden speech by Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, who doubted the wisdom of reducing at present Britain's fighting troops. Sir H. Wilson referred especially to the situations in India, Hongkong, Egypt and Ireland; in which connection he considered that the result of the present proposals would be an army insufficiently strong to prevent or win war, but just weak enough to lose.

Sir H. Wilson asserted that despite the fact that Europe was broken up into small States, there were as many armies in Europe now as in 1913.

Sir Donald Maclean urged that the proposed reductions should be followed as soon as possible by others.

SHIPPING LABOUR DEADLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 16.

Negotiations between the Shipbuilding Employers and the Negotiating Committee of the Trades' Unions have ended suddenly as a result of the Delegate Conference of Trades refusing to accept the employers' amended offer of a cut of 16-6 out of the 26/6 war bonus by instalments instead of in a lump sum. The employers' claim that the original position is thus restored and that the cut of 16/6 begins from to-day.

The negotiating Committee has reported the position to the Minister of Labour.

THE ENGINEER'S LOCK-OUT

T. U. C COUNCIL'S SUGGESTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

Despite the resolutions passed by various district meetings of engineers urging the Trade Union Congress Council to take drastic action with a view to resisting the "employers' attempt to smash the working-class organisations.' the Council meeting in London to-day passed a resolution deciding to ask Goverament to establish court of enquiry into the causes of the lock-out, under the Industrial Disputes Act.

SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 16.

As a result of the intervention of the Minister of Labour negotiations in the shipbuilding dispute have been resumed and reduction of wages suspended.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

BILL READ FOR FIRST TIME IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 8 a.m. March 16.

In the House of Commons, a resolution authorising the payment of uncalled amounts, due on Government shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, was agreed to, and a Bill, founded on the resolution, was read for the first time.

Sir Frederick Banbury said if there were oilfields, which it was necessary to develop in the interest of the navy. Government should take them over themselves, and not give protection of their name to a commercial company. He urged Government to sell their shares.

Lieutenant Commander E. Hilton Young disclaimed any intention on the part of Government to invest a single further penny in a private enterprise.

M. GOUNARIS RECONSTRUCTS CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.
Recd. 0.30 p.m. March 16.

Athens.—M. Gounaris has reconstructed his Cabinet.

LORD DERBY REFUSES OFFER.

"WILL SERVE COALITION FROM OUTSIDE CABINET."

PRESSED TO RECONSIDER DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 16.

Reuter's Lobby correspondent learns that the Earl of Derby has refused the Secretaryship of State for India, but has been asked to reconsider the matter. It is understood that the Earl of Derby considers he can better serve the Coalition from outside than from inside the Cabinet.

MR. MONTAGU'S SUCCESSOR?

EARL OF DERBY NOT LIKELY TO ACCEPT POST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., March 16.

It is reported in well-informed quarters to-night that it is improbable that the Earl of Derby will accept the Secretaryship of State for India.

MR. MONTAGU'S SUCCESSOR ?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 2-0 a.m., March 17.

Consequent on the reports that Lord Derby has declined Indian Secretaryship the name of Duke of Devonshire is again mentioned.

LORD DERBY'S CONVERSATION WITH LORD NORTHCLIFFE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 15.

Paris.—Lord Derby has arrived and had a long conversation with Lord Northcliffe.

AUTONOMY FOR THRACE.

REFUGEES' DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 8 a.m. March 16.

Sofia.—A meeting of refugees from Thrace, numbering several thousands, passed a resolution demanding autonomy of Thrace under the protection of the League of Nations.

INCLUSION OF POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 16.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 16.

Washington.—It transpires that Senator McCumber included France but not Belgium in the list of countries to be admitted to his proposed Association of Nations. It is presumed, in official circles, that Senator McCumber intended to include only the great Powers or those with extensive Colonial possessions.

WOMEN & SALE OF KHADDAR

ACTIVITY IN SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, March 15.

As resolved in the public meeting that was held on Monday several public workers in batches of 10 to 15 moved out in various localities of the city to sell khadar from house to house. Messrs. Dayaljibhai, Mantubhai, Ratilal, Narayanrao and others made a large sale in the Khapatia Chakla and near the Mota Mandir. Mrs. Malati Bai Dikshit, Mrs. Ghia and some more ladies were received very warmly by the women of Surat. A splendid success attended upon the experiment.

PANDITJI LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 15.

Pandit Malaviya left for Ahmedabad this evening in response to an invitation from Hakim Ajmal Khan for consultation with him and other Congress leaders.

Paris.—M. Millerand has signed a decree replacing M. Philippe Berthelot, Ex-Secretary of Foreign Ministry in retirement for ten years following the investigation by a parliamentary committee in regard to the Banque Industrielle De Chine of which his brother was the president and which he tried to save by sending unauthorised telegrams.

Prague.—It is officially announced that Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia have agreed to present a united front at the Genoa Conference.

Mr. Nathubhai G. Desai, Bulsar, has resigned his post in the Telegraph Engineer's Office as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

"UNHAPPIEST MOMENT OF MY LIFE"

MR. MONTAGU ON HIS RESIGNATION

CRUSHING REPLY TO LORD CURZON

MR. ASQUITH DRAWS THE MORAL

COALITION MUST GO

DEBATE IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., March 16.

In the House of Commons, when Mr. T. P. O'Connor moved an adjournment for the evening in order to draw attention to the serious lack of co-ordination in the action of Ministers which led to the resignation of Mr. Montagu, the Speaker, replying to Mr. Chamberlain, ruled this was not the occasion for a debate on the policy of the Government, but members could ask questions as to whether the policy previously announced, had been deflected from during the last few days in India or other places dealt with by the Foreign Office. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion was fully debated, but was subsequently withdrawn. He regarded the sanction of the publication of the Government of India's communication as a deplorable error. He thought Mr. Montagu was almost fanatical on the subject of Indian Moslem opinion and called on the Government to tell Indians that the rule of the country everywhere would be based on protection of the weak and oppressed.

Mr. Montagu in his lengthy defence manifested bitterness at the methods adopted by the Cabinet in dealing with his alleged grave constitutional offence. He denied that he misinterpreted Lord Curzon's letter. Mr. Thomas criticised Mr. Montagu for not stating the situation in the House of Commons in the first instance and criticised Lord Curzon for not reporting to the Cabinet his knowledge that Mr. Montagu had sanctioned the communique's publication.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that Mr. Montagu had never impressed his colleagues with the necessity of an urgent reply to the request for publication.

POSSIBLE MISINTERPRETATION.

Submitting his motion Mr. O'Connor considered that Mr. Montagu's retirement would be misinterpreted in India as foreshadowing a reactionary policy. Mr. Montagu had unintentionally strengthened the misgivings by a part of his speech at Cambridge. Mr. O'Connor feared that Mr. Montagu was unable to realise any other standpoint than that of the Indian Moslem and the logical conclusion of Mr. Montagu's attitude would be almost to justify the Turks because they were Moslems in butchering the Armenians. Christians demanded a declaration from the Government in face of a challenge from India that the former adhered to the policy repeatedly laid down and that they would not carry the principles of obedience to the supposed Moslem opinion to the extent of abandoning the principle of protecting the Eastern peoples from massacre.

MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Montagu then began and showed that he was hurt by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain when announcing his retirement had not expressed a single word of regret at the severance of a long and intimate Cabinet association. He proceeded to complain of the methods adopted by the members of the Cabinet in handling the alleged fault by private correspondence and private conversation. He defended his [illegible] reference at Cambridge to Lord Curzon's letter and emphasised the fact that Lord Curzon and Mr. Chamberlain knew he had sanctioned the Government of India's publication five days before he was charged with committing a grave constitutional outrage. He had only acted [illegible] his colleagues day and the place [illegible]on of interest which had taken [illegible] was Lord Curzon's private letter. He stressed the fact that he was never enabled to confront his colleagues to argue his case and reiterated the opinion that it was not necessary to bring the question of publication before the Cabinet. He dwelt lengthily on the fact that two Cabinet meetings were held at which no reference was made to his sanctioning the publication.

MR. MONTAGU'S UNHAPPIEST MOMENT.

Dealing with Lord Curzon's letter Mr. Montagu drew attention to the conclusion in which Lord Curzon asked him not to repeat the act as an evidence that a demand for his retirement was not then contemplated. He denied that he had misrepresented the terms of Lord Curzon's letter at Cambridge. The misinterpretation was entirely due to an omission of a word from the newspaper report, thereby largely altering the sense. He proceeded to argue India's right as a signatory of the Treaty of Sevres to express her views regarding its modification and asked what was good, therefore, of hushing them up. He denied there was any question of India dictating to the people or the Government of Britain or seeking to determine the terms of the peace treaty. India simply sought to have a full weight given to her views but Indian would be the first to recognise that their views must be harmonised with other and wider views. He contended that India was entitled to a predominant share in the Turkish peace because ultimately they were the most affected therein and played the greatest part in defeating Turkey He had believed that the publication would help the Imperial Government and believed that if the Imperial Government could publish his telegram it would be understood. He realised that it would not be possible for the Allies to fulfil all the terms. He contended that he had not raised the doctrine of breaches of Cabinet responsibility but what he objected to was that the Governmnet which supremely ouoted it sould have used it as an excuse to deamnd his resignation. He mentioned that he and previously considered his resignation owing to his fundamental disagreement on the Near East policy, but his colleagues had treated him very considerately. Moreover he thought it might disastrously affect the Indian moslem opinion. Furthermore he loved his work in connection with India. He concluded by expressing his deep regret at having to say a farewell to his colleagues at the India Office and in India and described it as this unhappiest moment of his life.

Mr. Thomas said that if Trade Unions conducted their business on the lines of the Cabinet there might be justification for Mr. Churchill's assertion that the Labour party was unfit to govern.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had never been called on to participate in a more painful discussion, Retracing the events he pointed out that Mr. Montagu had not disclosed the fact that he authorised publication in a private telegram which announced that an official telegram would follow later. Had Mr. Montagu given hint that there was a possibility of arresting mischief or that the Government of India might be awaiting official sanction before acting Lord Curzon would have brought up the matter at a Cabinet meeting immediately. The Premier who was first aware of the publication when he read a morning paper regarded the matter as a grave national misfortune and acted imediately. Consensus of opinion was that he Premier was right in accepting Mr. Montagu's resignation. Mr. Montagu could not absolve himself from the responsibility by charging Lord Curzon with failure of duty. The acceptance of Mr. Montagu's resignation did not indicate a change in the policy on the part of the Government. Mr. Montagu resigned on the question of a constitutional propriety and the Cabinet responsibility and not because of the expression of views of the Indian Government. Mr. Chamberlain denied lack of Cabinet co-ordination. Occasional errors were bound to arise but a Minister who authorises on his own responsibility a course of action which his colleagues could not approve must suffer the consequences without complaining Mr. Chamberlain added that his relations with Mr. Montagu had been intimate and cordial. Mr. Montagu had shown how profoundly he was interested in India and how earnestly he desired to serve India's interests and how painful was severing of his connection while his work was uncompleted. He (Mr. Chamberlain) sympathised and deplored the misconception of duty to the Cabinet which rendered the severance of Mr. Montagu's connection with the India Office essential.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Asquith regarded Mr. Montagu's procedure as incompatible with elementary rules of Cabinet government but regretted that a career associated with good and fruitful work in the Indian interests should be checked. He twited the Government on having suddenly discovered that there was such a thing as collective cabinet responsibility. The record of the Government showed otherwise, and the whole incident was merely an illustration of the impossibility of attempting to govern by Coalition which had no common cement of principle or policy.

The motion by leave was withdrawn Mr. O'Connor pointing out that the debate, had served the purpose he had in view.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 10 a.m., March 16.

The "Times" commenting upon Lord Curzon's statement in the Lords, expresses the view that Lord Curzon, when he learned that publication of the Indian Government's message had been authorised, ought to have informed his colleagues and his excuse for his silence is insufficient.

The "Daily Mail" says that whatever mistakes Mr. Montagu may have made, Lord Reading's position is unimpeachable, and his action entirely constitutional while his advice is sound and deserves the most serious consideration by the Cabinet.

The "Daily Telegraph" thinks Lord

(Continued on next page.)

DEFEAT OF STRIKERS.

FORDSBURG CAPTURED.

GEN. SMUTS' MASTER STROKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., March 16.

Pretoria.—A communique of the 14th describing the engagement at Fordsburg shows that the rebels were exceptionally well-posted. Shortly before the ultimatum expired a revolutionary envoy waited on General Beves and demanded conditions. General Beves insisted on "unconditional surrender by 11 o'clock, otherwise operations will start promptly at 0000 hours." The threat was carried out to the moment and Government forces advanced gradually, surely increasing their pressure. They encountered strong opposition after four hours from the south-west and were handicapped by the fact that the Government tank which hitherto had been of great assistance broke down. Reinforcements were, however, brought in and finally overcame opposition. The engagement lasted over five hours. The enemy had at least one machine-gun. It is added that it is practically certain that the notorious Fordsburg commando has been completely accounted for. A communique dealing with eastern area records the recapture of the far eastern township of Springs and the relief of a sub-inspector and sixty-eight police who had gallantly defended their posts.

GENERAL SMUTS' SUCCESS.

Johannesburg.—A different atmosphere prevails due to the master strokes of General Smuts who has surprised the most sanguine in re-establishing law and order at Fordsburg. The stronghold was most formidable containing a series of deep trenches and rifle pits. When operations were concluded many women and children were found to have been foodless for two days.

A NINETY-MINUTE BATTLE.

FORDSBURG SURRENDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 16.

Johannesburg.—Fordsburg surrendered after a battle lasting ninety minutes. As the hour of evacuation approached, Johannesburg developed extraordinary activity. Motors laden with reinforcements accompanied by artillery dashed through the main street to take up positions while guns baked-Fordsburg Market square. Sniping continued when troops entered the town. One sniper who was shot turned out to be a man dressed as a woman.

During previous operations east of Johannesburg on Monday morning, the Transvaal Scottish made a frontal attack with bayonets and captured Dunswart. The rebels' murderous fire prevented the removal of the wounded. The military reached Benomi in the evening but fearing that artillery fire would hurt women and children, suspended operations until Tuesday morning. Meanwhile, rebels ransacked and burned houses, shops and sodden with drink fired indiscriminately even on women and children and threatened to kill the wounded lying in the hospital.

SURRENDER AFTER BOMBARDMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 16.

Johannesburg, Mar. 14.—The bombardment of Fordsburg with machine-guns, tanks, and artillery is now proceeding.

LATER.

Fordsburg has surrendered after bombardment lasting seventy minutes. The infantry are now clearing up the streets.

MR. AGHA SAFDAR MAHOMED

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS RIGOROUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 16.

The Special Magistrate, Mr. Harris has sentenced Mr. Agha Mohammad Safdar to nine months rigorous imprisonment under each of the two charges in connection with the publication of his message in the "Partap" and in a poster and to nine months' simple imprisonment in connection with the publication of the same article in the "Bande Mataram." The sentences amount in aggregate to 2 years and 3 months, and are to run consecutively, the rigorous period commencing first.

Sardar Autar Singh Bar-at-Law of Gujranwala and General Secretary, the Central Sikh League, the Punjab, was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 16.

Western depression has disappeared after giving light rain at Dibrugarh. Elsewhere weather has again been dry.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.

A correspondent from Jacobabad wires:—A public meeting was held on the 13th March at Jacobabad. Resolutions were passed congratulating Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Ghanshamdas, Kazi Khuda Bakhsh and 6 others for their arrest. Mr. Radhakrishna made a stirring speech. The audience was much moved and many took of their foreign cloths, which were at once burnt.

"DO NOT BROOD OVER THE PAST."

APPEAL TO HINDUS AND MOPLAS

"MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE TO KERALA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, March 15.

Mahatma Gandhi, half an hour before his arrest, sent the following message to Kerala through Sj. V. Gopala Menon, editor of "Naveena Keralam, a Malayalam paper, newly started in Calicut, by the efforts of Congressmen:—

The only message that I can send in the midst of overwhelming work is for both Hindus and Moplahs to realise their future responsibility and not to brood over the past. How to reach the Moplahs as also the class of Hindus whom you would want to reach through your newspaper is more than I can say but I know that Hindus should cease to be cowardly, and the Moplahs should cease to be cruel—in other words each party should become truly religious. According to the Sastras Hinduism is certainly not the creed of cowards. Equally certainly Islam is not the creed of the cruel. The only way the terrible problem before you can be solved is by a few picked Hindus and Mussalmans working away in perfect unison and with faith in their mission. They ought not to be baffled by absence of results in the initial stages and if you can get together from among your readers a number of such men and women, your paper will have served a noble purpose.

INDIAN DEFENCE EQUIPMENT.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 0-30 p.m. March 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Reginald Hall with regard to Lord Rawlinson's speech in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Chamberlain said that Lord Rawlinson had not asserted and had not suggested that the present military forces were inadequate to deal with any internal situation likely to arise. The strength of the British army in India was 70,300, compared with 77,600 before the war. The Indian strength was 147,483, compared with 155,895 before the war. The reduction was made on the understanding that the equipment of the army would be improved. The improvement had not yet been concluded, but considerable progress had been made.

Mr. Chamberlain said he could not say when the improved equipment would be ready for the whole of the troops.

Replying to Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Chamberlain said that recent events had interrupted the progress of the Committee on Imperial Defence in regard to the Indian army. Some of the Committeemen were very busy, and had found it difficult to find the necessary time, but he hoped the Report of the Committee to the Cabinet would not be long delayed.

SMUGGLING LIQUOR.

AN AMERICAN TEST CASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Mar. 16.

Washington.—Proceedings are being taken against the British schooner "Grace and Ruby" which is at present detained at Boston as a smuggler. It is alleged that the vessel, while four miles from shore, landed liquor in its own boats. The process will form a test case whether a vessel violating the law can be seized outside the three-mile limit.

RUBBER INDUSTRY OUTLOOK.

GOVT INTERVENTION EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 16.

Interest in the possibility of Government intervention in the rubber industry has been revived by a statement in the House of Commons that discussions on the rubber situation are proceeding between the Colonial authorities of British Malaya and the Dutch Indies. London rubber circles recognise that nothing can be done unless the joint action by the Malay States and the Dutch Indies is secured. The opinion is held that such an action will take the form of export licenses.

In view of the low working costs of the Ceylon plantations, the attitude of the Ceylon companies is viewed with some misgiving; but, as Ceylon's planted area is small, compared with that in the Malay States, it is suggested that a Joint Malay, States-Dutch Indian agreement, which shall exclude Ceylon, is still possible if Ceylon dissent to a limitation of exports.

FRANCO-BRITISH CREDIT AND CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 15.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 16.

According to a message from the Havas Agency, the Orleans and Midi Railway companies bond issue in London is meeting with the same unqualified success of the Lyon's Railway's recent issue, testifying to a further strengthening of Franco-British business co-operation and the British investors' faith in the French credit.

AGAINST GAMBLING

PREVENTION ACT PASSES.

COST OF KARACHI TRIAL.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding, when after discussion Bill No. V of 1922 (a Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899) passed its third reading.

THE GAMBLING ACT.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Home Member, then moved the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, as amended by the Select Committee.

Mr. Hayward said in 1912 an Act was passed by the Council to control betting on the Race Course by the introduction of the Totalisators. In 1919 another Bill was passed to amend the Prevention of Gambling Act in order to control betting outside the Race Course. The present Act was proposed as the previous Acts were found ineffective.

Mr. Haji in supporting the Bill urged the Council to lend its whole-hearted support. He said all sorts and conditions of men were resorting to bucket shops now with ruinous results.

The Deputy President, Mr. Desai, said the bucket shops were a great nuisance and deserved to be suppressed.

Mr. Trivedi supported the second reading of the Bill, but said that the poor people complained that they paid only Rs. 1-4-0 at the bucket shops, whereas the rich spent ten rupees at the enclosure, they failed to understand why should Government come upon them alone and prevent them from enjoying. He therefore hoped that same official member would bring in a Bill to restrict the gambling indulged in by the rich as well.

The Bill was read the third time and duly passed.

MAHUL CREEK BILL.

Sir C. H. Setalwad then introduced the Mahul Creek Extinguishment of Rights Bill which passed through its first, second and third readings.

The object of this Bill was that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay had in contemplation the laying of a new oil pier at Trombay. It was necessary to keep permanently closed the Port Trust Railway Draw-bridge which now spans Mahul Creek to carry the pipe over there. By this Bill the tidal rights of navigation beyond the said point was extinguished.

THE KARACHI TRIAL.

Hon. Sir C. H. Setalwad then applied for a supplementary grant for Rs. 50,000 being the fees to be paid to Counsel in several important cases.

Mr. Trivedi asked if this amount included the fee paid to Counsel in the Karachi trial. On his getting a reply in the affirmative he objected to the payment of fee to Counsel in the Karachi trial on the ground that the accused made no defence and Counsel had no work at all to do in that case.

Rao Bahadur Chitale opposed the grant of fee in Karachi trials saying Government should have left this work in the hands of the Public Prosecutor as was done in the mofussil with Government Pleaders. He wanted to know if this Counsel was imported from outside the Bombay Presidency at the suggestion of somebody else. If that was so, it was an additional reason why the grant should not be given.

Rao Bahadur Sathe said the Public Prosecutor of Karachi was paid Rs. 500 per month and he was a Bar.-at-Law. He failed to see therefore why the Government should have engaged Counsel from outside.

SIR C. SETALWAD'S EXPLANATION.

Hon. Sir C. H. Setalwad in replying to objections said that the circumstances were exceptional. The Malegaon case went on for days together and now there was an appeal pending in the High Court. In the Dharwar case they were given to understand that the accused would not take any part in the proceedings, but during the trial they raised all sorts of objections and even appealed to the High Court. So it was difficult to say if in the Karachi trial a defence would have been forthcoming or not. He, however, divulged no secret when he said that Counsel for the Karachi trial was engaged at the suggestion of the Government of India because Counsel had conducted similar cases in Allahabad and had considerable experience of the situation.

Mr. Trivedi: Why should not the Imperial Government pay them?

Hon. Sir C. H. Setalwad: Because the prosecution was not conducted by the Government of India.

The grant was however passed unanimously when votes were taken.

GRANT OF RS. 17,000 TO SOLICITOR.

A further grant of Rs. 17,000 was also sanctioned for the Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor for the heavy criminal work in the Bombay Sessions including dacoity cases and [illegible] cases including the frauds in the Bank of Bombay and the litigation on the Civil side of the High Court including Land Acquisition cases.

Both the above grants, viz., for Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 17,000 were to be made available from the savings in the Public Works Department.

The demand for an additional grant of Rs. 10,000 for the Labour Bureau being criticised by some members Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director, Labour Office, replying said the "Labour Gazette" used only Indian paper which was very cheap. Remorseless and ruthless economy was practised in the administration of the Labour Office and the "Labour Gazette" was financially a sound proposition.

The grant was sanctioned unanimously.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussein Hidayatallah then introduced Bill No. 7 of 1922 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888) for the first reading.

Rao Bahadur Sathe congratulated the member for the department of local Self-Government for the democratic spirit on which the Bill was framed and hoped that the next Bill will give wider franchise to the mofussil Municipalities of larger towns.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO PRINCE.

GOOD WISHES OF ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 16.

Just after 11 the Legislative Assembly met again to-day and was busy voting further demands for grants. This first demand was for about 77 lakhs for general administration. As this head concerns several departments of the Government of India there are above 80 amendments for reduction in it. Before the House proceeded to ordinary business, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy moved for a farewell message to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He said he Highness the Prince of Wales. He said he was quite sure the whole House would like to ask the President to convey on their behalf the good wishes of the House and their earnest appreciation of the memorable visit which was undertaken by him, in order the Prince may know India and India may know him. He believed that the welcome accorded to His Royal Highness befitted the high position of the Royal visitor. (Applause.)

Dr. Gour on behalf of the Democrats and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer on behalf of his National Party, of which he is a leader, associated themselves with the opinion expressed by the Deputy President. The Mahomedan view was expressed by Mr. Chowdhri Shahabuddin and that of the Sikh community by Bhai Man Singh who also associated themselves with the sentiments of the previous speakers.

Mr. Rangachariar struck a different vote. He thought it was right that while sending their message of good will the Assembly should also express its regret at the unfortunate attitude of a section of the public. He also hoped and trusted that the Government of India would take the opportunity of utilizing the occasion of the departure of the Prince from this land for bringing peace to the families of thousands of people who had been sent to jail unfortunately in this connection.

Sir Deva Prashad supported the view that regret should be expressed that the visit was not as successful as it ought to have been.

Mr. C. W. Rhodes spoke on behalf of the European community and associated himself generally with the sentiments of previous speakers.

Mr. Beohar Sinha added his voice of approval on behalf of landowners.

President: "I take it as the unanimous desire of the Assembly that I should despatch to His Royal Highness an appropriate message of farewell from this Assembly." (Loud applause.)

RETRENCHMENT.

MOTIONS FOR REDUCTIONS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

The Legislative Assembly met again at 11 this morning to continue voting on further demands for grants. Before the President took his chair the mouthpieces of the Democratic and National parties exchanged views on the attitude to be adopted on the motions for grants to-day. There was a general agreement between them that the axe of economy should be applied under the majority of heads, so as to secure above one crore of retrenchment by these cuts. After Mr. Vishwanath Misra had been sworn in, the House proceeded with discussion of demand No. 3 under Salt.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 15.

The tenth demand was for Rs. 9,46,63,000 for the Posts and Telegraph Department.

Mr. Misra moved for reduction under Wireless Offices and complained about the absence of Indian element.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, pointed out that beginning was being made for training of Indians in wireles at Karachi and that for the present training would be limited to fifty candidates. On this assurance, Mr. Misra withdrew his motion.

Dr Gour moved for reduction by ten lakhs. He complained about the present monopoly of Telegraph Department by Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Mr. Clarke emphatically repudiated the allegation that there was any racial distinction in the Department. He admitted Anglo-Indians were in majority in telegraph offices, but that was due to the fact that in the past, Indians were unwilling to join general service, which was subject to transfer all over India. Now that local service has been reorganised, he hoped increasing number of Indians would be taken in.

Mr. Spence asked "Were not Anglo-Indians also Indians? Why was there any objection to their employment?"

Several speakers who followed explained that Indianisation meant equal opportunities by competition to all those who were Indians or were domiciled in India, without any racial or communal preference. The existing monopoly of Anglo-Indians must be removed.

Mr. Rangachariar complained that the policy of employing Anglo-Indians was due to the mistrust of genuine Indians. He pointed out that educational standard for recruitment in senior posts in the Telegraph Department was bachelorship in the case of Indians, but only Matriculation in the case of Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

Mr Clarke admitted this discrepancy.

The motion for reduction was pressed to vote and was carried by 46 against 37. The demand, as reduced under Posts and Telegraphs, was then granted.

REDUCTION IN 2 DAYS.

Demands for Rs. 14,32,000 under Irrigation and Navigation, Rs. 16,40,000 under Indo-European Telegraph Department and Rs. 3,23,63,000 under Interest on miscellaneous obligations, were also granted as originally demanded, without much discussion.

Mr. Rangachari said the Democrats had left the Irrigation item untouched, because of its being a national asset.

At 5-30 in the evening the Assembly rose, and adjourned till to-morrow.

The Assembly have so far disposed of 12 demands out of 63. The total reduction carried yesterday and to-day is Rs. 45,87,300.

INDIAN SHIPPING COMPANIES.

CARRIAGE OF GOVT. AND RAILWAY MATERIALS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 15.

The Hon. Mr. Samaldas moved a resolution urging Government to issue instructions to Departments concerned to give Indian Shipping Companies an opportunity of quoting for the carriage of Government and Railway materials from any ports to India and to give them preference, if their quotations were approximate to that of other companies. In proposing a resolution recommending preferential treatment of Indian Shipping companies, when contracts for carriage of Government and Railway stores were being considered, Mr. Samaldas drew attention to the great importance of a national mercantile marine in view of a large number of witnesses, who had championed the cause of an Indian merchant marine before the Fiscal Commission. The subject had topical interest and in his opinion the national marine not only kept the freight money within the country, but it also afforded employment to thousands of its citizens. New careers were opened out to the youth of the country, and fresh additions were made to the wealth of the nation. To achieve such a desirable end, almost all the important countries of the world had reserved their coastal trade to their own nationals. The apparent exception of England was because the bulk of coastal trade of the United Kingdom, over 99 per cent. of the whole, was handled by the British companies. Amongst other methods of encouragement was the granting of construction and navigation bounties as is done in Japan and America for the development of their mercantile marines. The Jones Act of 1820, passed by the United States, showed how the secret organisation of the conference and the pernicious practice of dererred rebates were declared illegal in that country and the mover hoped that similar steps would be taken in India, where every new enterprise was crushed by the existing interests, employing unfair means. For the present, however, he merely insisted upon the Stores destined for the use of India, being carried in vessels belonging to the country.

Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Maricair and Sir Edgar Holbarton opposed the second part of the resolution relating to the preference to Indian shipping companies.

The Hon. Mr. Lindsay, the Commerce Secretary, on behalf of the Government, was prepared to accept the resolution on the understanding that the usual Stores condition for the acceptance of the lowest satisfactory tender, was bound to govern the purchase made by the Stores Department.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha further supported the resolution.

The resolution was then put in two parts. The portion recommending instructions to be issued to the Departments concerned to give Indian shipping companies an opportunity of quoting for the carriage of Government and Railway materials from any ports to India, was carried unanimously.

The other portion is that the Indian companies be given preference, if their quotation is approximate to that of other companies, was carried by a large majority, including the votes of Government Members.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi and the Hon. Mr. Sarma, in advising Mr. Khaparde to withdraw his resolution for reciprocal legislation in British India on lines of Colonial measures, imposing disabilities on India said that they would be doing incalculable harm by threatening reprisals at a time when negotiations, with every hope of success, were proceeding in desired direction. Mr. Khaparde having withdrawn his resolution the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

"UNHAPPIEST MOMENT OF MY LIFE"

(Continued from previous page.)

Curzon's speech has completely disposed of the anticipation that others might be involved in the affair of which the responsibility must clearly be borne by Mr. Montagu, and, to a certain degree, by the Viceroy. The "Telegraph" cordially agrees with Lord Curzon's remarks with regard to the part played by the Indian Government.

The "Morning Post" says Lord Curzon had an easy task of vindicating himself from Mr. Montagu's impudent farrago of indiscretion and lack of candour and it is difficult, says the paper, not to believe that Mr. Montagu's indiscretion was calculated and malicious.

The "Daily News" fears that the publication of the letter describing the Indian Government as a subordinate branch of the British Government will give great and needless offence in India.

The "Manchester Guardian" fears that Mr. Montagu's resignation will be misunderstood in India, and emphasises that although he disappears, his policy remains. The journal denounces the mischievous suggestion that Lord Reading should resign, and says that hitherto the whole Indian policy of Government has been wise and perfectly consistent. "It is a difficult and courageous policy but the deadliest error that could be made would be to run away from it. The worst possible way of meeting our troubles would be to give Indians any reason to suppose that we had gone back an inch from our policy of trust and conciliation. Order must be maintained in India, if necessary, by full exercise of power, but the exercise of goodwill is as important as the exercise of the authority."

"UNPRECEDENTED."

LORD CREWE DEFENDS LORD CURZON

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 15.

Recd. 8 a.m. March 16.

Lord Crewe said he considered Mr. Montagu's publication, of the Indian Government's communication an unprecedented breach of ordinary proprieties of Cabinet Government, and it did not seem to him that Lord Curzon's letter deserved particular epithets Mr. Montagu had applied to it. He trusted the episode would not be allowed to interfere with the Allied Conference in Paris on the Near East Affairs.

A CORRECTION.

Recd. 11-30 a.m. Mar. 16.

In Lord Curzon's speech, as cabled by Reuter and published by us yesterday, Lord Curzon was reported to have said:—"consulted Mr. Chamberlain this morning in the absence of the Prime Minister. He entirely shared my view, but it was too late. That I should be asked to go to the Conference in Paris, while a subordinate of a branch of the British Government six thousand miles away dictates to the British Government what line he thinks ought to pursue in Thrace, seems to me quite intolerable."

Reuter's Bombay Office has issued the following correction in connection therewith:—"I . . . . . in Paris, while a subordinate branch of the British Government, six thousand miles away, dictates to the British Government what line it thinks, etc.

MR. MONTAGU'S SERVICES.

MADRAS COUNCIL'S APPRECIATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, 15.

The resolution moved by Mr. Ramalinga Chetty in the Legislative Council to-day, ran as follows:—"This Council wishes to express its warm appreciation of the invaluable services that the Right Hon. Montagu has rendered in furthering the cause of Indian progress, and of his strenuous advocacy of the interests of Indian Muslims in the settlement of the Near Eastern problems. This Council further expresses its deep concern at the termination of the office at this juncture in the affairs of India".

In moving the resolution Mr. Chetty pointed out that the news of the resignation came to Indians as a great surprise. He paid a great tribute to Mr. Montagu's services to India. He had set India on the road to responsible Self-Government and tried to have the Indian point of view accepted in the Council of the Empire.

Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao strongly seconded the resolution saying India owed a good deal to Mr. Montagu in the matter of constitutional Reforms. He also urged that any change in the policy of Government would be worse than a crime.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Advocate General, spoke of Mr. Montagu's labours in connection with the reforms, and concluded by saying that none would deny that Mr. Montagu was the greatest friend India ever had.

Hon. Mr. Venkata Reddy considered Mr. Montagu's resignation a great misfortune to India. With regard to the change of policy, he said, such a thing would be fraught with serious consequences, not only for India but also to the interests of the Empire. He hoped that Mr. Montagu, though he had resigned now, might yet come back to the office to help India to realise full responsible government.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair said Mr. Montagu had been the strongest and the greatest friend India ever had among Englishmen.

Mr. Tanikachalm Chetty, in supporting, regretted the absence in the Council of European members during discussion.

Mr. L. A. Govindraghava Iyer thought Mr. Montagu was one of the world's greatest statesman who had given a definite shape to India's goal and had adopted measures towards the achievement of that goal.

Mr. C. R. Ramalinga Reddy was the last speaker. He said Mr. Montagu tried to read the riddle of India and he had done it better than any statesman before him. "From Dependency to Dominion" was his motto with regard to the Government of India. Mr. Montagu had faith in the people of India, and only such a man was fit to hold that place.

BENGAL COUNCIL'S APPRECIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, half an hour's time was allowed to discuss Mr. Montagu's resignation. Seven members, including Sir Suredra Nath Bannerjea, Minister, made speeches, expressing regret at the resignation and appreciating his services for India. A resolution was adopted, recommending to Government to place on record deep regret of the Council at the resignation of Mr. Montagu of his office as Secretary of State for India, and its sense of high appreciation of the great services which he had rendered to the cause of India's progress during his tenure of office, the memory of which the people of this province would cherish for all times to come with affection and gratitude.

MRS. BESANT'S TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 15.

Mrs. Annie Besant, in a tribute to Mr. Montagu, says that he has fallen because he loves India and understands her, and she concludes that if his successor does not follow in his steps, India will know how to win her way. She has cabled to Mr. Montagu "Affectionate gratitude, confidence in your future."

MAHATMA'S TRIAL.

BEFORE MR. BROOMFIELD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

Mr. Gandhi's trial in the Sessions will be before Mr. R. S. Broomfield, the District and Sessions Judge, on the 18th instant and Sessions Judge, on the 18th inst. at 11-30 a.m. The Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman Advocate-General, instructed by Rao Bahadur Girdharlal Uttamram, Public Prosecutor, will conduct the prosecution. The trial will last for a few hours. Admission to the Sessions Court is by tickets.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

LEADERS ARRIVING

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March, 16.

The Congress Working Committee meets to-morrow at 12 noon at Satyagrah Ashram. Among the members Hakim Ajmalkhan, Dr. Ansari, and Sriyuts, Vithalbhai Patel Jamnalalji Bajaj and Prakasham and Dr. Choithram have already arrived and will see Mahatmaji in Sabarmati Jail to-day. Seth Chhotani and Messrs. Kelkar and Kowjalgi will arrive to-morrow. Pundit Malaviya and Messrs. Natrajan and Jaykar are also expected, to morrow.

Mahatmaji's trial will be held in Commissioner's Kothi in Shahibag on the 18th instant and admission will be by tickets. It is understood that Sir Thomas Strangman, Advocate-General, Bombay, will conduct the prosecution.

FAITH IN CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

TREATMENT TO MAHATMA.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

The Working Committee meets tomorrow at the Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati, and Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel have arrived and Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Kelkar are to come to-day.

Interviewed by the representative of the "Swaraj," a local vernacular daily, at the Sabarmati Jail Mr. Gandhi said the greater his sentence, the speedier progress of non-co-operation. Whatever be the repression by the Government, people are not to resort to mass civil disobedience but to preserve peace and eradicate bitterness and hatred from their mind for that purpose. They should be engaged in a ceaseless production of Khaddar. When the boycott of foreign cloth is completed and use of Khaddar becomes universal, Swaraj will be established and prisoners will be released from jails at the hands of the people.

Asked as to his opinion regarding Sir William Vincent's words about the Ali Brothers, he said that there was nothing new in them. The Ali Brothers had expressed themselves freely and that was their greatest fault. Such fault he himself also committed and therefore he considered them his brothers. Regarding Mr. Montagu's resignation he said, India would lose nothing thereby but Mr. Montagu deserved to be congratulated.

In conclusion he said that his programme, if successfully worked by India, would influence the political condition not only of England but also of the world.

TREATMENT TO MAHATMA.

In the Sabarmati jail, Messrs. Gandhi and Banker are kept in two separate spotless clean and well ventilated rooms. They are allowed their own dress, and food and are passing their time merrily. They are freely allowed to see visitors and write as many letters as they can. Their Sessions trial comes off on Saturday.

"HEARTS' HEAVY WITH. MAHATMA'S ARREST."

BOYCOTT BRINGS US TO GOAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangasamiangar, Member of the Council of State wires from Delhi under date 16:—

My speech during the budget discussion was inaccurately reported. I never said Reforms should be worked even at such costs. I have said the opposite. The test of Reforms being economic progress, the Reforms fail to satisfy this test.

Our hearts are heavy with Mahatmaji's arrest and it is our duty to exert for the release of the best of our countrymen and reach the goal. With Mr. Montagu's resignation we can take the Moderates with us. Let us concentrate on the only one boycott programme insisted by Mahatmaji on the eve of his arrest. That one programme will bring us our cherished desire.

MARITZBURG INDIANS SYMPATTY

The following cablegram has been received by the Central Khilafat Committee of India Bombay from the Congress Committee of Piettermaritzburg:—

'Mass meeting of Maritzburg Indians representing all sections of the community sympathises with Mahatmaji Gandhi and Mrs. Gandhi upon Mahatma's arrest, which is viewed with grave concern, and offers solemn prayers to God for peace of India and speedy release of India's leaders. To people of India its message is: "observe peace and trust in God.'"

GOVT'S GREATEST BLUNDER

PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

Interviewed by a special Press correspondent Srijut Vithalbhai Patel said: I regard Mahatmaji's arrest as the greatest blunder of the British administration in India. Mahatmaji as I understand him, is the greatest friend of the British Government and for two reasons. Firstly he stands out for British connection; and, secondly, he is for absolute peace under any conditions. The danger is that his removal at his juncture might strengthen the hands of those who have been unsuccessfully pleading to commit the Congress to independence.

Question: Is Mahatmaji's arrest a triumph for our movement?

Answer: Yes, it is a triumph for us. This is really a triumph for non-violence. Two years ago it could not have been possible for the Government to arrest him without a general outbreak of violence in many parts of the country. In 1919 mere report of his arrest to prevent him from entering the Punjab resulted in violence and bloodshed in several provinces. The very fact that the Government has found it necessary to arrest Mahatmaji and that they have been able to do so without any disturbance in the country is a certain proof of the success of the non-co-operation movement and the principle of non-violence which is the very soul of the movement.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A correspondent writes from Lucknow: The number of cases filed before the Panchayats during the year 1921 was 126, of which 109 were disposed of in the course of the year and 17 are pending.

The majority of cases consisted of small causes and the parties seem to have been satisfied with the decisions and found no necessity for going to the Government Courts of Law.

* * * *

Intending delegates and visitors for the All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha, which is to be held at Indore on the 29, 30, and 31 instant, are requested to send their names up to the 25th instant to the Secretary, Reception Committee, to avoid inconvenience in arrangements.

* * * *

An Indore correspondent writes:—The news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest in Ahmedabad on the 10th instant reached at here on the evening of the 13th instant, there is no excitement. Every where quiet prevails.

* * * *

In connection with the forthcoming second stage of Budget discussion in the Bengal Council, 424 motions for reduction in the demands for grants have been admitted. The majority of these motions refer to demands under the head of "police."

* * * *

A correspondent from Mahkar wires:—The second Lonar Purgana Conference was held on the 12th inst. Mr. Kaluram was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Kanitkar presided. The audience numbered 2,000. The news of Mahatmaji's arrest was received before the commencement of the providing and, so the programme made out beforehand was dropped and the resolution embodying Mahatmaji's last message for constructive work, including collection of funds, was passed. It was resolved to carry out Mahatmaji's wishes especially Swadeshi.

* * * *

A correspondent wires:—Work in all the departments, except power house boilers and gas producers, was stopped yesterday morning between 8 and 9, when one hour's silence was observed by the employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., with the consent of the General Manager in memory of their departed comrades, who were shot dead on the 15th March, 1920 during the last strike. Also an in memoriam mass meeting was held in evening under the auspicies of the Labour Association, when short speeches were delivered, prayers were offered and bhajans were sung suitable to the occasion.

* * * *

The members of the Indian staff of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son joined together, and presented in a silver casket an illuminated address to Mr. J. C. Walker, who has been in charge of their Passage Department, both in Bombay and Calcutta, for over 16 years. Being an experienced senior member of the staff, Mr. Walker is sent out to Singapore to open a new Branch at that port. He will leave Bombay by the steamship "Naldera" on the 24th instant.

KHADI UMBRELLAS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the boycott movement is in full swing and manufacturers of Swadeshi umbrellas should not lose the golden opportunity of manufacturing Khadi cloth umbrellas in very large numbers, to avoid disappointment of khadi users. There are yet complete two months for monsoon, and manufacturers of umbrellas should without a loss of time take to manufacturing of Khadi umbrellas is my humble request.—Yours, etc.

ASAHAKARITAVADI.

ONE DAY'S HARTAL.

OBSERVED BY INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 15.

Recd. 8 a.m. March 16.

Zanzibar.—Indians here have declared one days hartal as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. Shops are closed, but all is quiet.

HARTAL IN NAIROBI AND MOMBASA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 15.

Recd. 11 a.m., Mar. 16.

Nairobi, Mar. 14.—Hartal was proclaimed to-day, and all Indian shops were closed, but the majority of employees continued to work.

Hartal was also observed in Mombasa for four days.

AFTER MEALS TAKE MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Follow the example of thousands upon thousands of others who have found by experience that they are kept in good health by occasional doses of this world-famous tonic. For years, they have successfully evaded disorders of the stomach simply by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup,

THE STOMACH & LIVER TONIC

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a real tonic for stomach, liver and bowels. It tones up, stimulates, and strengthens them, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions easily and naturally. Then stomach and liver troubles become impossible, and you eat your food with more relish, digest it with ease, and have no pains to follow — no flatulence — no biliousness — no constipation! Test it for yourself to-day.

AND PREVENT INDIGESTION

The Syrup is now sold also in Tablet form

In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

At all Stores & Bazaars, in 8 sizes

Horlick's malted milk

A LARGE SELECTION OF

Letts & Collin's Diaries & Raphael Tucks Calenders

offered at

50% Reduction

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

314, Hornby Road, Fort

BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS,

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List Free on Application.

ROSE'S

LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar.

An Excellent Safeguard against FEVERS.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

WHEN YOU THINK OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES THINK OF

The Advance Motor Co.,

—SPECIALISTS—

CHOWPATI,.....BOMBAY.

MONO PRESS

Price Rs. 4/- only

Postage Free.

This indigenous machine will enable you to easily print MONOGRAM of your name on letter papers, envelopes, Post cards, books etc. in embossed types as in a Die Press

S. B. DATTA & CO.,

100, Durga Charan Mittra Street, Calcutta

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupalachadha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of "THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscops or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chodavaram, Vizag. District.

ZAGHLOUL PASHA'S POSITION.

AT HEAD OF BIGGEST PARTY.

NEED FOR AGREEMENT WITH HIM.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in the "Westminster Gazette says:—

Egyptian politics seem to be as much confused as the burying place of a king, by false openings, unexpected pitfalls, and labyrinthine ways. Any-one can see that things are in a mess here, that they are getting worse, and that they may issue in a great imperial misfortune. But so soon as you pursue your way into details, you are beset by conflicting statements and irreconcilable explanations which leave you feeling as though you were looking upon a pretty but indecipherable hieroglyphic. To make the confusion still worse, you are liberally advised to forget all the principles and motives by which you yourself act as a politician, because the Egyptian political mind is of a totally different mechanism from your own. That may be so, but in my experience elsewhere in the past I have found greater error in an elaborate theoretical construction of what is called "the Oriental mind" than in assuming that political movements inspired from the West (as Egyptian Nationalism is) work out on pretty much the same plan. For instance, I have just been listening to a very able indictment of Zaghloulism, based upon a series of political misdemeanours, every one of which in Western clothing I should charge against the Coalition leaders.

BRITAIN THE FRIEND.

I have talked to representatives of all parties here, and they are agreed in regarding Great Britain as a friend of the first degree, and all other nations as friends of a more remote degree. The controversy arose out of the detailed programme of guarantees, and the way we are negotiating it.

The latter has to be considered first, because it involves our relations with Egyptian politicians and political parties. There is but one "political party" here, the Party of Independence, headed by Saad Zaghloul Pasha, with its representative Committee whih went to England with Zaghloul, which split when Adly promised to carry out a Zaghloul programme, which united when Zaghloul was deported, and then split again, but which now contains a decided majority of the original members, only two or three being in active opposition.

Under British political conditions, this party woud be in power and would be supported by a decisive majority of the Legislative Assembly. The instinct of a British politician is to keep in contact with this party, for he would assume that if any agreement with the Egyptian people is to be come to, this party must be bound by it, otherwise it will not be worth the paper upon which it is written. Sooner or later there must be a meeting of the Egyptian Parliament, and unless that body accepts whatever has been done by Ministers in the meantime, there is no guarantee of a settlement.

At present there is no Parliament. The last was elected in 1913, when existing issues were not born; it was suspended during the war; one-third of its members had to be elected every second year, and no elections have been held; about a score of its sixty-six elected members are dead, and the only function which the remainder perform is to draw their salaries.

NO ORGANISATION.

We have, therefore, no guidance from a Parliament. Whatever may be the desires of Egypt, no person and nobody is in a position to represent it. The Zaghloul Party of Independence has provided itself with a certain amount of authority by collecting mandates from all over Egypt, but that should not weigh very much with us. What should weigh with us is that it is an organised party, that it carries on an active propaganda, that it has the ear of camp followers of politics and the support of the majority of the Egyptian politicians who are in politics for other than purely personal purposes, and who have caught up, during their education (in London, Paris Oxford) and their travels, some sparks of the life of our own political ideas and conflicts. It is sheer nonsense to pretend that Zaghloul has no influence, or that he can be neglected.

Other political leaders, like Adly and Sarwat, have no organisation behind them. They have followers and colleagues. They are the continuation of the political state when Cabinets had nothing to do with public opinion, *might* have contained men of public minds, but in the ordinary way were committees of gentlemen who valued the dignity, the power, of office, but nothing more. They rather belong to the order of a civil service than of a Government. They object to Zaghloul because he frankly appeals to popular opinion, because he holds demonstrations, because he has brought organisation into Egyptian politics. And I fear that some of our greatest mistakes here have originated in our desire to help them over the difficulties which they will always find in maintaining power from offices against a party of a propagandist kind.

I have looked at the present Egyptian problem purely from our own point of view, and on the assumption that we do not wish to try to govern Egypt as we have tried to govern India, or as a Crown Colony. The folly of such an attempt is too patent to anyone who has come into touch with Egyptian politics. We must therefore assume that an agreement has to be reached, and that, whatever the agreement is, it must be santioned ultimately by a representative Egyptian authority of the nature of a Constituent Assembly. That can be elected by the familiar means of bribery and sinister influence, and for that purpose the money resources of the Nationalists, both as persons and as a party, can be controlled by martial law decree such as is now in force; or it can be elected by suppressing one body of opinion and allowing another to be spread broadcast without open challenge, and for that purpose there must be a Press censorship forbidding the publication of any statement from prescribed quarters, as is also in existence at the present moment; or it can be elected after free discussion, and between responsible leaders. Neither of the first two methods can offer any attractions to Englishmen. Neither does ourselves justice, and both inflict a grave injustice on Egyptian public life. The last method is beset with difficulties. Zaghloul is now an awkward man to deal with; we have called his party extremist, until it is becoming a terrorising bogy over our intelligence. But our liberal traditions point out this third method as the way of far seeing statemenship. Its risks are worth taking; its success alone is to put us on a sound footing. A wise and a strong man would annul Zaghloul's decree of banishment, would take his influence into account, and then he could strike a bargain that would make Egypt our grateful ally and fast friend.

"Health Better than it has been for Years."

Our portrait is of Mrs. WOODROW, of 56, Robinson Road, Tooting, London, England, whose husband writes:

"My wife has suffered very badly for the past four or five years with Piles, being unable to sleep at night or get any relief during the day. She tried several advertised remedies, none of which did her any good. Some three weeks ago she thought she would try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and before she had taken half a bottle she was better, and by the time she had finished the second bottle she was quite cured. She can now sleep well, eat well, and get about her work, and her general health is better than it has been for years." In a further letter some eight months later Mr. Woodrow writes: "I am pleased to say that since my wife's cure of Piles in September, 1918, there has been no sign of return of the trouble."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get*

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Long Duration,

Minimum Current Consumption.

Pleasant White Light.

Highest Resistibility.

1,000 Burning-hours

THEREFORE BUY

! Only These Lamps

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon:

The Indian Produce & Oversea Trading Co.,

Importers & Exporters.

Branch Office :— Hamburg.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, (P. O. B. 554) BOMBAY.

Can be had from Stock at every competitive prices.

(A Few Upcountry Sub-Agencies are still open.)

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 drachm Rs. 2-8, ½ drachm Re. 1. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to

NEW FORMULA CO.,

Kandi, Bengal.

Dep B

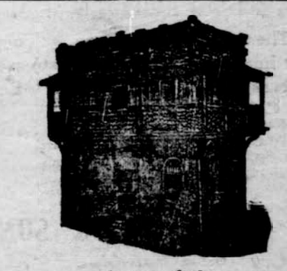
This Treadle Machine is supplied complete with brayer fountain, duplex distribution, quick stop brake, cast rollers, extra roller cores, ink plate, roller wheels, treadle, 2 chases and wrench.

GOLDING JOBBER No. 6; Size 8 by 12

We also carry a large stock of R. H. Steven's & Co.'s Printing Types and other sundries Karl Krantz Guillotine and other machines, Hand and Typographic numbering machines, Stereotyping apparatus, wire Stitching machines, etc., etc.

J. B. ADVANI & Co.,

Lohar Street, BOMBAY 1.



A part of the

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Which sends post free on being asked a book "Fun for Leisure Hours"

Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

AutoAuction

The following are included in our AUCTION

11. 9	H. P.	4 cylinder	CALTHORPE	2 seater	with Dickey.
27	„	4 „	SENECA	5 seater.	
28	„	4 „	PARTIN PALMER	2 seater	with Dickey.
12	„	4 „	CLEMENT TALBOT	4 seater.	
20	„	4 „	OVERLAND	4 seater.	
8-10	„	4 „	SINGER	2 seater	with Dickey.
OVERLAND		4 cylinder	Taxi.		
15	H. P.	4 cylinder	B. S. A.	4 seater.	
WILLIS KNIGHT OVERLAND				5 seater.	

WILLIS KNIGHT (4779).

DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE Landaulette.

RENAULT Landaulette.

Two FORD Cars.

DURKOPP.

CLEMENT Landaulette.

DODGE Landaulette.

READING Standord Motor Cycle with Side Car practically new

SATURDAY 18th MARCH 2-30 p. m.

AT THE

Telephones:— HEAD OFFICE 4643 WORKSHOP 5995

TELEGRAMS MOBILA BOMBAY

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE Co LD

310, LAMINGTON Rd, OFF JACOB CIRCLE

Fresh Stock

OF

Huntly and Palmers Biscuits, Cadbury's Chocolates, Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc.

Prices on application.

PHILLIPS & Co. LTD.,

314 Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

"The Refreshing fragrance of the Choicest flowers,"

Fragrant, Aromatic and Lasting,

A delightful perfume for the Handkerchief, Dressing Table and bath. It revives, delights and refreshes.

For sale by

Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co.

Messrs. M. R PAUL & Co.

of 1 and 3 Bonfield's Line Calcutta

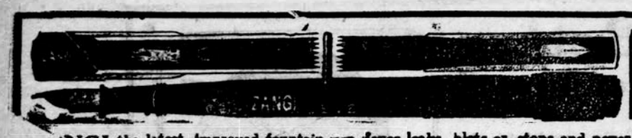
Messrs Kemp& Co.,Bombay

Messrs. DEY BROS.

32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

and all Chemists in India.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017



NGI the latest improved fountain pen never leaks, blots or stops and never becomes unserviceable for want of repairs or spare parts. Lifetime service guaranteed. By V.P.P. on 7 days approval. ZANGI Inklet, Blue, Blue Black, Red, Green or Purple Ans. 8. Calendar Clip, Ans. 8. All other pens repaired or exchanged. SALES Co., No. 19, Nai Sarak, DELHI.

NOW ON NOW ON

Annual Clearance Sale

WHOLE STOCK AT SWEEPING REDUCTION

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

UPCOUNTRY ORDERS BY V. P. P.

Bombay Perfumery Mart, Ltd.,

319, CENTURY BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD FORT.

GROSSMITH'S

"GOLDEN STILL"

Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes,

Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phūl-Nana, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

Read attentively and keep in mind well!

MY AGE IS 25!

I was suffering from Flatulence, Indigestion and severe pain in stomach since two years. I had no appetite whatsoever. I was unable to study, I was growing week day by day, accidently I read in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" about

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

who had been to France, Italy, Egypt and America for his medical knowledge. I consulted him, and after examining me he guaranteed a perfect permanent cure within a week. I was under his treatment for a week and was completely cured. Before this treatment, I had consulted many good doctors, but as long as I was taking their medicine, there was some relief, no sooner I left it, then I had the same complaint. Now I am in sound health and enjoying myself.

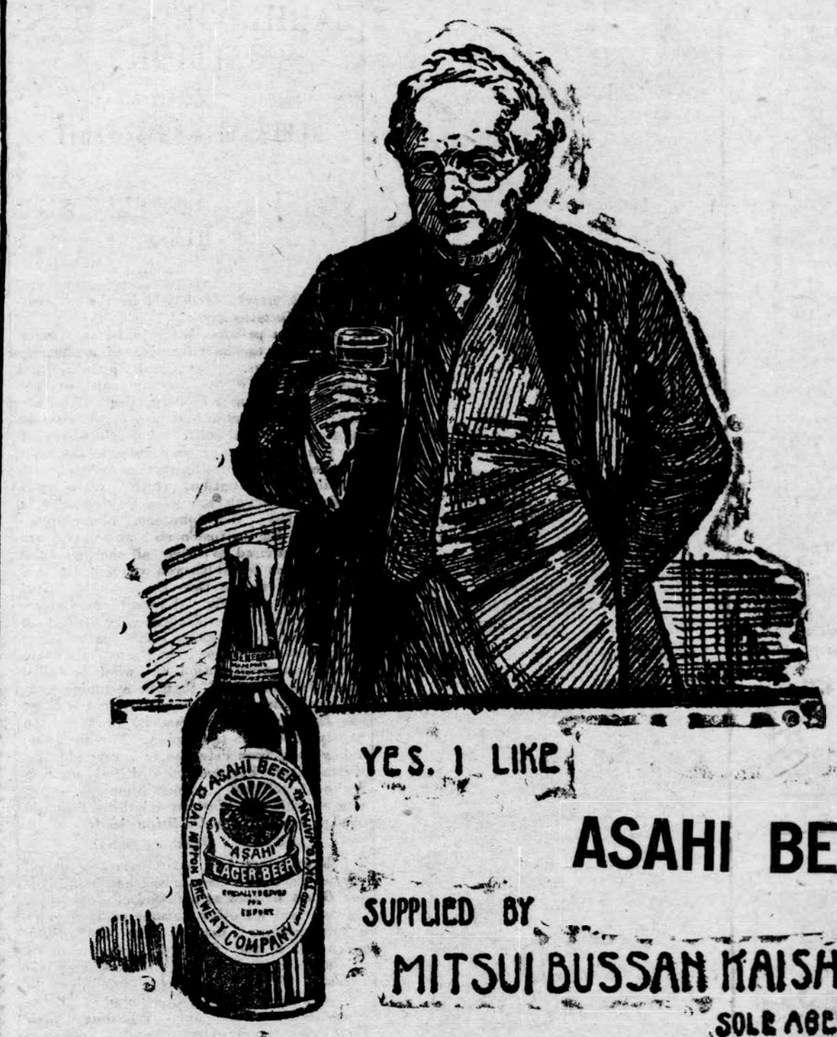
F. K. MODY (Parsi)

Hussanali Building, Near Islam Club,

CHAWPATTI.

Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan

Jhaveri Mansion, Sandhurst Road near Marwadi Vidyalaya, Bombay No. 4.



YES. I LIKE

ASAHI BEER

SUPPLIED BY

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARDS.

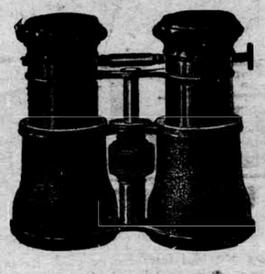
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS GLAZED at Two Annas each.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co

LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS. BOMBAY.

WATCH YOUR FAVOURITE ANIMAL WITH POWERFUL FRENCH and GERMAN PRISMATIC BINOCULARS



available at:—

VALY FATCH MOHAMMED & Co.,

WATCH MARCHANTS & JWELLERS

39/41, Abdul Rehman Street,

BOMBAY. 3

KURWA

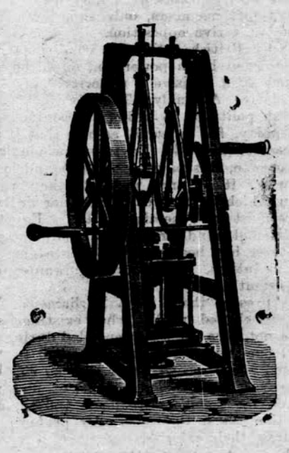
AND

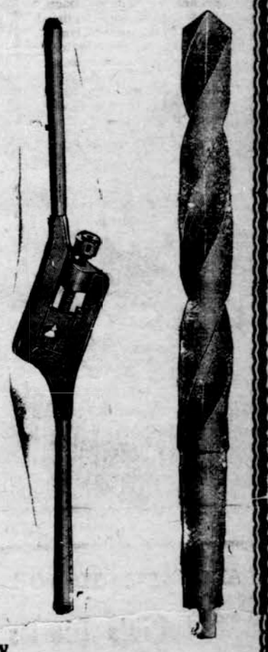
KAJIJI

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers

AND

Contractors.





IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Telephone No. 633 Telegrams:—KAYENKAY

Office and Showroom

356-58, Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY

Inquiries and Correspondence invited

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores :—

Steel, Streel Wire Rore, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "Admiralty" Rubbes Streets Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE :—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE :—Darukhana Masagon Telephone 2457.

Feed your Brain and Nerves WITH

REGINUS

HEALTH STRENGTH VITALITY REVIVED.

Price per Phial, Re. 1. Doz, Rs, 10

OUR SPECIALITIES.

ASTHMA—Dry cough with sticky phlegm hard breathing, heavy perspiration etc., are cured completely with our specific. Price per Phial, Rs, 5.

BLOOD MIXTURE—All sorts of blood poison scurvy, erruptions are cured from the system thoroughly. Bot. Rs. 3.

Ranaghat Chemical Works

RANAGHAT BENGAL

Sole Agents:

Messrs. B. G. Jack & Co,

46-48 Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

QUALITY SUPREME

Madorina Watches

THE "HERMADO." CHRONOMETRIC PRECISION.

Steel, Silver case from ... Rs. 45
14 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 125
18 ct. gold case from ..... Rs. 170
Illustrated catalogue sent free on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co. LTD. Kings Bldg. BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Mallet... Fort, Bombay.